FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces launched another attack northwest of Mehran the night of 18 September, capturing the main part of a height inside Iraqi territory, IRNA announced. An Iranian commander said Iran now controls all the border heights in the area, putting Iraq in an "extremely vulnerable" position, the agency reported.

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island's western loading platform 18 September in order to prevent Iranian repair work, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

Kuwait

Note to Iran — The Iranian charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, which handed him a note concerning the 16 September attack on a Kuwaiti oil tanker off Ra's al-Khafji, an official source revealed in a statement reported by KUNA. The Kuwaitis asked the Iranian diplomat for "clarifications" regarding the incident, the source added. The Cabinet had discussed the attack during an emergency session 17 September, the agency noted.

Moscow Talks — The attack on the Kuwaiti oil tanker was discussed during the Foreign Ministry undersecretary's talks with Soviet officials, who expressed "indignation" over the incident, according to a diplomatic source cited by KUNA. The talks in Moscow were "extremely successful" and the Kuwaiti side was "completely pleased" with the USSR's understanding for Kuwait's concern to remove all conditions that could invite foreign intervention in Gulf affairs, the agency reported.

Mitterrand Visit — KUNA announced French President Francois Mitterrand's arrival in Kuwait 19 September on a brief visit during which he will hold talks with the amir.

Lebanon

Anonymous persons claimed responsibility for the assassination of the French military attache on behalf of the "Front for Justice and Revenge" and the "Revolutionary Brigades," according to reports by AFP and Voice of Lebanon radio. An anonymous caller also told AFP that the "Anti-Imperialist International Brigades" will target all French diplomats unless France releases Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah and his comrades. Meanwhile, another of 'Abdallah's brothers met the press in Tripoli, AFP disclosed, noting that the man is being sought by French police in connection with the 17 September bomb attack on a Paris clothing store.

As for the situation in southern Lebanon, the Islamic Resistance Front announced that its fighters killed 15 "agents" in an attack on Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) positions in hills south of Jazzin, according to Beirut radio. The ASL conducted searches for the attackers in conjunction with Israeli helicopters, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed. Israel has decided to supply the ASL with additional weapons in light of the "massive" attacks on the latter's positions in recent days, the Tel Aviv paper *Ha'aretz reported.*

Israel, Egypt, and the "Preparatory Committee"

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres seeks the establishment of a tripartite "preparatory committee" comprising Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, with observer status offered to the five UN Security Council permanent members, the Tel Aviv paper *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported. The formation of the committee will depend on the successful outcome of Israeli-Jordanian "proximity" talks in London, conducted through a mediator and under British auspices. Such talks will only be possible after secret contacts during the next 2 months, the paper said, citing remarks made by Peres during his visit to Canada.

For Egypt's part, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told Radio Monte Carlo that the preparatory committee will not be confined to Egypt, Jordan, and Israel, and will include "others," noting that he will discuss the composition and role of such a committee during talks with "all the parties" at the UNGA session in New York. He said Egypt is currently coordinating with both Jordan and the PLO in order to promote the peace process. A commentary in Egypt's *Al-Ahram* stressed that the chances of holding an international conference are nil unless Jordan and the PLO resolve their differences, MENA noted. The PLO's representative in Cairo has informed 'Abd al-Majid that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has not been annulled, according to another *Al-Ahram* article cited by MENA.

Pakistan

Responding to a Soviet protest over the murder of a Soviet diplomat in Islamabad 16 September, a Foreign Office spokesman cited by Karachi radio said Pakistan shares the USSR's grief and anger over the killing, but it considers TASS's use of the incident for "propaganda" purposes against Pakistan to be "wholly unfair and unjust."

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KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Minister's Denial of Nuclear Reactor

LD190512 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0803 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Sep (KUNA) — In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published here today, Kuwaiti Minister of Electricity and Water Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Rifa'i has denied foreign press reports that Kuwait has any pilot nuclear reactor or has any plans to use nuclear energy to generate electricity.

The minister described the planned GCC electricity grid as a measure intended to provide the GCC member-states collectively and individually reserve energy from the surplus energy available in cases of emergency.

He said that Kuwait and Iraq are studying plans for updating the detailed data for linking both countries' electricity grids.

Al-Rifa'i disclosed that an invitation will be sent out shortly to qualified consultants to submit bids for a plan to bring the Shatt al-Arab water from Iraq to Kuwait.

The paper has reported that the USSR will enter as a main party in the plan to bring the Iraqi water to Iraq as part of a wide-scale cooperation agreement between Kuwait and Moscow covering the establishment of joint projects in Third World countries.

KUNA: Paper Accuses Israel of 'Plot' Against Arabs

LD181536 Kuwait KUNA in English 0806 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 18 (KUNA) — Daily *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* said Thursday the flow of Israeli arms to Iran for use in the war against Iraq is one link in a plot targeting the security and stability of the Arab region.

"The Karachi Airport attack, the Istanbul synagogue blast, the Paris Explosions, and the Danish ship seized on charge of smuggling Israeli arms to Iran are all signs of a ferocious onslaught on our Arab region," said the paper in a front page editorial.

"The plotters," *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* said, "aim to create a climate of confusion and disarray to destabilize the nation's infrastructure and impede any hope of reforming its conditions and modifying its course of action."

"They wish to see the region drowning ...and having a blurred vision and unable to recover from ite current stagnation," the editorial added.

"Everyday we hear reports of military cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity to help Tehran kill our brethren in Iraq," *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* noted.

For strategic gains, the paper pointed out, Israel has been smuggling weaponry to Iran to sap the strength of an Arab country which had taken part in all the four Arab-Israeli wars.

"The link between the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-israeli conflict has become inseparable as it has deep roots in the superpower race for control and hegemony."

"The arms shipments to Iran are not in many ways different from weapons sent to Israel to sow fear and destruction in vast areas of the Arab and Islamic world."

The paper voiced hope that Arab countries supporting Iran would realize the collusion against the Arab nation.

"It is hoped that our brethren, who until now have reservations about the war, would understand the nature of the big plot against our nation and take the initiative and help Iraq resist the (Iranian) aggression," the paper concluded.

OMAN

Warplanes Leave for Saudi Arabia Exercise

JN181711 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Muscat, 18 Sep (WAKH) — A number of warplanes and transport planes of the Omani Royal Air Force left the Omani air base at Masira today for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for a joint exercise with the Saudi Royal Air Force from 18 to 27 September.

Radio Muscat has reported that the visit of the Omani military delegation, led by Major 'Abd al-Wahab ibn Muhammad al-Balushi, falls within the framework of military exercises among the GCC armed forces.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General Meets Lebanese Communist

EA181506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, YSP Central Committee secretary general, met in his office at noon today with Brother Nasir al-As'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action, who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting aspects of bilateral relations between the YSP and the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action were discussed. In addition, current developments in the Arab and international arenas and especially the situation in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas were reviewed.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid reaffirmed the principled and firm stand of the YSP and our country alongside the struggle by the Lebanese Arab people and their nationalist and progressive forces against the Israeli occupation of Lebanese lands and for the sake of restoring the unity of Lebanon and maintaining its Arabism. The brother secretary general also expressed gratification at the development of the militant relations between the YSP and the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action, confirming the determination to continue to develop these relations to serve the common principle and aims.

For his part, Brother Nasir al-As'ad expressed his gratification at the militant relations that link the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action and the YSP. He praised the successes the YSP achieved in this area to remove the effects of the bloody conspiracy of 13 January. He reaffirmed the solidarity of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action with the struggle of our party and our people on the path of socialist orientation.

Rally Marks Sabra, Shatila Massacres

EA190727 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A rally of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's struggle was held in the 'Abdallah ba Dhib Institute for Scientific Socialism yesterday evening on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. It was attended by brothers 'Abd al-Razzaq Shaif, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity; Nasir al-Asad, member of the Political Bureau of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action; Muhammad Abu Shanab, PLO deputy representative in Aden; members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Aden; and a large crowd of Palestinian Arab (? brothers) who are in Democratic Yemen.

Brother 'Abd al-Razzaq Shaif made a speech at the rally on behalf of the party and state, at the beginning of which he hailed the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and their valiant steadfastness in confronting the Israeli aggression and expansion into Arab lands and the conspiratorial designs of the imperialist and reactionary forces. He pointed out that the 4th anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres calls to mind the imperialist fleets' feverish conspiracy against Lebanon, coinciding with the Zionist [word indistinct] onslaught and [word indistinct] backed by the reactionary militias in Lebanon to strike at the Palestinian revolution and the [word indistinct] of the Lebanese nationalist forces.

He added that Arab [words indistinct] and progressive regimes must rise today to the level of the militant tasks of our Arab peoples to confront [word indistinct] the imperialist conspiracy against their freedom and independence [words indistinct] treaties and the capitulatory attempts and treasonous stands of some reactionary regimes.

He added that the decisive (?deterrent to Zionism) lies in the extent to which the Arab national liberation movement is able to work for the unity of the PLO and the extent to which the groups belonging to the Arab National Liberation Movement are able to confront (?the course of) reactionary treasonous conspiracy that our Arab peoples are facing.

Brother Muhammad Abu Shanab also made a speech in which he (?stressed) that the Sabra and Shatila massacres [words indistinct]. He pointed out that terrorism and [word indistinct] of man constitutes the basis of the establishment of the Zionist enemy.

Brother Nasir al-Asad also made a speech at the rally in which he reviewed the struggle of the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist occupation and the Zionists' stooge forces. He also stressed the solidarity of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action and its stand with our party and people following the victory over the 13 January (?bloody) conspiracy that aimed to (?exterminate) the revolutionary experiment and the democratic nationalist regime in Democratic Yemen. He expressed his satisfaction with all the steps taken by the YSP to overcome the effects of the coup conspiracy and to secure the subsequent march along the road of socialist orientation.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ: 'Only Israel' Benefited From Summit

PM181204 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Political editor's news analysis: "The Mubarak-Peres Meeting: Who Stands To Benefit?"]

[Text] The visit of enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Egypt has come at an opportune time for the Zionist entity in general and for Peres in particular. Not so for Egypt.

Observers believe the visit, which has yielded no fruit other than Peres' futile statements, will have a negative effect on the general developments related to the Middle East crisis. Analyzing the results of the visit on the basis of what has been announced, they emphasize that only Israel has benefited from it as we will show in the following analysis of the position of each side:

1. Regarding the Arab cause: The Israeli enemy has so far refused to commit itself to withdrawal from occupied Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab territories and still seeks to perpetuate its occupation. The Egyptian-Israeli summit has even failed to wrest a statement from Peres that settlement in the occupied Arab territories would stop.

Furthermore, the enemy is still playing with words and rejects the call for an international conference attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

On his return to occupied Palestine from Egypt Peres said: "The preparatory committee for any international conference should specify the structure of the conference and name the participants." This simply means continued rejection of PLO participation in the conference.

Aba Eban, chairman of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee in the Zionist Knesset, has declared: "The Soviet Union's participation in any international conference is subject to it changing its attitude toward Soviet Jews and restoring its relations with the Zionist entity."

The Jordanian paper *Al-Sha'b* said yesterday that "the call for a year of peace negotiations is nothing but an empty slogan as long as Israel rejects the legal international framework for negotiations."

The Jordanian paper *Al-Dustur* has noted that "Peres has not shifted at all from the traditional Israeli position rejecting peace based on justice and legitimacy."

It is therefore clear that Israel's attitude toward the Arab cause has not changed.

2. Regarding the Palestinian cause: In the statement he made after his meeting with the Egyptian president, Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made no mention whatsoever of the Palestinian question or the PLO while Egyptian President Mubarak said that no progress was made toward a settlement of the Palestinian question.

The Israelis still insist on their occupation of Palestine, Jerusalem, and the rest of the territory and refuse to recognize the PLO or hold any dialogue with it.

3. Regarding Egypt: The Alexandria meeting has not given Egypt anything new because acceptance of arbitration on Tabah does not mean that the case has been won. The Israeli enemy has not committed itself to giving Tabah back to Egypt unconditionally and without arbitration.

Reflecting Egypt's position, The Egyptian Mail expressed the hope that "Peres' Alexandria statements will not evaporate when Yitzhaq Shamir becomes prime minister in October."

4. Regarding the Israeli enemy: The Israeli enemy has benefited from the the Alexandria meeting because it falsely portrayed Peres to everyone as someone interested in peace. The enemy also benefited in that it has managed to break its international isolation and it will soon use that to its advantage.

Washington will foot the bill for the Alexandria meeting in the form of aid for Israel.

This clearly shows to what extent the enemy, and especially Peres, has benefited and to what extent the Arab cause has lost with the lack of any progress toward peace in the Middle East.

Paper Says Summit 'Will Not Yield Fruit'
JN181500 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Alexandria Meeting"]

[Text] The meeting between the Egyptian president and the enemy prime minister proves two facts. The first is that the United States is capable, if it wishes, of pressuring the enemy to correct its positions and to curtail its intransigence. When it wanted to to hold the Israeli-Egyptian meeting, Washington, represented by Richard Murphy, exerted pressures on the Tabah parties, particularly on the Israeli side, which continued to procrastinate. We do not believe the Tabah arbitration agreement will be implemented by Israel because the Zionsit entity will not stop its prevarication unless Washington resolutely confronts it. There are no signs the U.S. Administration intends to curb Israeli ambitions and practices.

The second fact is that Israel is not ready to work for peace in the Middle East, as it didn't even extend any signs of goodwill yesterday. While Peres' "military" plane was flying toward Alexandria, Zionist planes were roaming the skies of Lebanon, despite the fact one of the Egyptian "criticisms" of Israel was its invasion of southern Lebanon. Enemy artillery, as well, shelled southern Lebanese villages yesterday. We do not believe the artillery shells that fell on Lebanese villages were designed to console the poor residents who greatly suffer from terrorism by the Zionists and their agents.

These Zionist military "initiatives" are not unintentional. This is a message to all Arabs that the peace Israel wants is total submission to the sons of Israel and that Peres — whose positions some try to soften — is no different from Kahane or Shamir. Anyone who occupies the seat of Israeli leadership is an extremly ferocious Kahane, as he has the power to launch an aggressiona dn further expand. Expansion is something Israel does not show any signs of abandoning under any circumstances.

Considering the Zionist aggressive strategy, the Alexandria meeting will not yield fruit in favor of peace because there is no power that can force Israel to resort to peace as it only recognizes the logic of force. This can be attributed to the fact that the logic of morality has been exhausted and that one of the cornerstones of Zionism is to combat morality. In other words, the Alexandria meeting will be useful only in making Peres look better before the world and in giving the Zionist Labor Party the opportunity to improve its prestige in the Zionist society.

The U.S. Republican Party, represented by the Reagan administration, will exploit this meeting as well in its election campaigns. We regret all this because Israel "geared" all the peace opportunities toward aggression and terrorism. In addition to this, its ally, the United States, did not try to curb the Israeli actions, which wasted efforts that could have led to peace.

Mubarak Trip to Jordan, Autonomy Plans Denied

NC182204 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A responsible Egyptian source has denied reports broadcast by Kuwaiti radio, which stated President Mubarak will go to Jordan next week with two amended draft plans on autonomy for submission to King Husayn.

According to the radio, the two drafts were discussed during the Alexandria summit between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres. The drafts were said to contain two options: The first provides for a un-sponsored referendum among Palestinians in the occupied territories, with the choice of entering into a confederation with Jordan that neither denies their identity nor affects Israel's security. The authority of the confederation would be limited exclusively to the management of internal affairs in the occupied territories. It would not have an army or any internal security forces.

The second option calls for continued Israeli supervision of the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, provided the Palestinians run their domestic affairs through elected councils that may later develop into a Palestinian mini-parliament for the territories.

The Egyptian official described both parts of this report as completely groundless.

Foreign Minister Queried on Middle East Peace Contacts

JN182010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today sent Dr Usamah al-Baz to London to meet with King Husayn, inform him of the details of the Alexandria talks, and explain the subject of preparatory and international conferences. During the past few hours Cairo also held several contacts with PLO representatives in Cairo.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: We are seeking to coordinate stands in preparation for the talks we will hold in New York next week with the foreign ministers of the five UN Security Council permanent members on the formation of a preparatory committee.

Zayd al-Rifa'i [words indistinct] had earlier said that Jordan was not consulted on its participation in the preparatory conference and it is clear that Dr al-Baz will present the whole picture to King Husayn.

The question our radio posed to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today was: Who will participate in this preparatory conference and what is its task? He said:
[Begin recording] ['Abd al-Majid] In fact, we should discuss these issues with all the parties which will be present in New York during the General Assembly session. It is perhaps a good coincidence that all parties are present there. We cannot be satisfied with one side's concept because the subject concerns many parties. We hope that the meetings which, God willing, will be held there will help us form a joint concept because the idea of a unilateral solution is useless.

[Huda Tawfiq] Will the Israeli side agree to the participation of the Soviet Union and the five big powers in the preparatory committee? The problem would then be transferred to a preparatory committee.
['Abd al-Majid] I know this is a difficult process. Our stand is that the superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States — should attend. Israel has some stands in this regard and this is known. However, let us prepare for these matters. We believe the best means for such a beginning is a preparatory committee as a prelude for an international conference. That is why I say the subject requires discussion with the parties concerned.

[Tawfiq] They believe the preparatory committee is confined to Egypt, Jordan, and Israel.
['Abd al-Majid] No, the preparatory committee [words indistinct] includes others.

[Tawfiq] Regarding an international conference, is there an agreement in viewpoints? That is, does Egypt agree to Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel as a condition for holding an international conference, although this will further complicate the Palestine question?
['Abd al-Majid] This subject does not fall within my jurisdiction. I cannot discuss it because there are conditions made by Israel, and it's free to place conditions.
[Tawfiq] If a preparatory committee is formed, what will its mandate [preceding word in English] be? On what basis will it be operating — 242 and 338? What is our plan in this regard?

['Abd al-Majid] Any international conference or preparatory committee (?will be based) on 242 and 338. We should not forget that the Geneva conference in 1973 was based on 338. This means that legally and practically there is a legal basis for an international conference [words indistinct].
[Tawfiq] Is there an Egyptian coordination with Jordan and the PLO as a prelude for turning 1987 into a year of negotiations?

['Abd al-Majid] There is actually coordination between us and both Jordan and the PLO.

[Tawfiq] [Words indistinct]
['Abd al-Majid] Coordination is continuing and contacts are held on the highest level between his excellency the president and His Majesty King Husayn and between ranking officials of both countries. There are visits, meetings, and telephone contacts. I would like to reassure you that contacts are taking place with Jordan and the PLO. Meetings are taking place in Cairo and other capitals with Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues.

[Tawfiq] Is there any hope 1987 will actually be the year of negotiations? But on what basis? The two main problems concerning Palestinian representatiion and participation of all parties in the international conference are still standing.
['Abd al-Majid] Egypt's position on these problems is well known and we are doing our best. I said before and repeat that Egypt is the only Arab side capable of holding a dialogue with all sides. This is perhaps a status enjoyed only by Egypt. Egypt is

strenuously looking for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question so the Palestinian people can exercise their right to self-determination. We hope next year will witness a detente in this crisis. [end recording]

Late October Start for Tabah Arbitration Body Seen

PM190943 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Diplomatic correspondent's report: "Tabah Arbitration Body to Begin End October"]

[Text] *Al-Ahram*'s diplomatic correspondent has learned the arbitration body in the Tabah case is expected to begin its meetings in Geneva during the second half of October, after the agreement on arbitration is ratified in Egypt and Israel. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will discuss during his meeting the day after tomorrow with members of the Egyptian defending body the method of work and its division as well as the defense and proofs that will be submitted to the arbitration body.

The correspondent has also learned that the UN multinational force will enter the Tabah area when the arbitration body begins its work to maintain security. The arbitration body will look into the procedure and method of its work and after the first 5 months it will submit to both Egypt and Israel its first memorandum and after the second 5 months it will submit the second memorandum. After that, the stage of oral defense begins and so will the field visits which will last 3 months, after which the verdict will be issued.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian side at the Tabah talks, told *Al-Ahram* that Israel more than once during the negotiations tried to obtain agreement for the entry of Israelis into the Tabah area without passports after the arbitration, but Egypt firmly rejected this and refused to allow this condition to be included in the compromis arbitral on the grounds that Tabah has no special status and that what applies to the Egyptian territories also applies to it.

He added: We have informed the Israeli side that Egypt is prepared to pay Israel compensation for the Israeli hotel in Tabah if the arbitrators decide in Egypt's favor. We have rejected the idea of coownership, he said.

He said: It must be made clear that the aim of the negotiations that have led to the compromis arbitral was not to convince the Israeli negotiator of our viewpoint during the negotiations. Each side had submitted its arguments in support of its views in the formulation of every article of the compromis arbitral in one way or another.

The aim was not to convince the other side. Another point that must be made clear is that every side was trying to formulate the compromis arbitral in a manner that would enable it to project its own view before the arbitration tribunal.

Mubarak Message Delivered to FRG's Strauss

NC181735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif met this afternoon with Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria, and handed him a message from President Husni Mubarak. The message concerns bilateral relations and Middle East developments.

The Bavarian official made an exclusive statement to Cairo radio in which he commended Egyptian efforts to achieve comprehensive peace in the Middle East, a peace urgently needed at present. Strauss said: I welcomed the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and endorsed the steps recently taken by President Mubarak along the road to peace after removing the obstacles that impede the peace march such as Israel's presence in Lebanon. [sentence as heard] He added that peace in the Middle East is imperative to solving economic and social problems in the region. He noted that he regards President Mubarak as the real representative of legitimate Arab interests.

Commenting on the convocation of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, Strauss said that he agrees with the idea, provided that it is preceded by careful preparation and that all parties show a real interest in peace.

Speaking about economic relations between Egypt and Bavaria, Strauss said: We have our free economy and we can strengthen these relations by increasing our economic investments in Egypt.

Foreign Minister Receives PLO Representative

NC181458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1408 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo.

The two men reviewed efforts to get the peace process moving and to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue. Their discussion was part of the continuous consultations between Egypt and the PLO.

Revolutionary Committees Promise Regime's Demise

LD182147 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees stressed that the treacherous meeting which took place between the head of the Egyptian regime Husni Mubarak and the Zionist enemy's Prime Minister Peres in Alexandria, is no more than another link in the chain of treason, reaction, the imposition of more capitulation on the Arab masses, and the killing of their will to resist, and a consecration of the Arab homeland's ties with imperialism and Zionism.

In a cable which they sent to the brother leader of the revolution, the Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees stressed that Egypt's ruling regime has behaved according to its treacherous nature, which is hostile to the masses, and which exposed itself a long time ago when it sold the entire nation's will in David's stable for a partially sovereign piece of land and a fistful of dollars.

In their cable, the Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees said that the Egyptian Arab masses have chosen the course of popular revolution and have turned their backs on all types of swindle and deception. The masses [words indistinct] in which they will explode their volcano in the streets, towns, villages, and universities of Egypt, and in which they will let their flood flow on the land of the Nile to liberate the land and the will of the unionist Arab people of Egypt.

The Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees promised the brother leader of the revolution in their cable that they are fully committed to smashing the thrones of agency in Egypt through an overwhelming popular revolution which will liberate the movement of history from its chains and which will let the future take its course.

Mubarak-Peres Claim of 1987 'Year of Peace' Disputed

PM181054 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
15 Sep 86 p 9

[Muhammad 'Abdallah analysis: "1987 Will Not Be the Year of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Any statement made by any political official always certainly carries direct and indirect indications which some people grasp immediately while others need time to do so. Even attitudes and insinuations have direct and indirect indications, and when they are political and related to an important issue their direct and indirect indications assume great significance.

Whenever a government is not really convinced of its own policy or when it sees that the reaction to such a policy is likely to be more than it is capable of coping with it makes more and more statements with certain indications and its indirect actions and hints also increase.

All this applies fully and geometrically to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Egypt and his talks with President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Let us discuss the results and attitudes aspect of the visit by looking at the following points:

1. Egypt has returned its ambassador or appointed a new ambassador — there is really no difference — to Israel. By taking this step and by going ahead with the Mubarak-Peres meeting, Cairo has dropped two of its main preconditions for taking these two steps. These two preconditions were final Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and improvement of conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. [passage omitted] I had previously asked in this very same place if these two preconditions had been dropped but there was no answer. Today the answer is as clear as the August sun.

We could even say that Egypt has appointed an ambassador to Israel and has gone ahead with the Mubarak-Peres meeting and in doing so has in fact dropped all its preconditions. We could say that, if we hold the officials accountable for the numerous statements they made regarding the Tabah precondition when they stated that precondition as "settlement of the Tabah issue" which is quite different from "referring the Tabah dispute to an international arbitration body."

2. In his various statements President Mubarak left no doubt in anyone's mind that the Palestinian question was at the center of his talks with Peres or was at least a major issue in the discussions. After the Thursday and Friday sessions of the talks the president's statements focused on that issue, which is the crux of the whole situation and which has been the root of the problem since 1948 and will continue to be so until a just solution is found giving the Palestinian people a homeland and a national identity. Yet a single statement by Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister and chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the delegation which accompanied Peres, was enough to clarify everything of importance regarding this issue from the Arab angle. What Eban said, verbatim, was this: "During the talks no agreement was reached regarding a solution to the Palestinian people's aspirations related to self-determination."

Eban's statement was made at about the same time as the joint communique on the talks and the statements of President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres. There was nothing in any of these or other statements and subsequent comments to contradict what was said by that Israeli official who attended the talks from beginning to end.

Many people may agree with me that the situation might have been quite different if Egypt had managed to persuade Peres to come out of the meeting to declare that "Israel accepts self-determination for the Palestinian people." That would have changed the entire picture and would have given the negotiations, any negotiations and under any umbrella anywhere, some meaning and significance. But to come out of such a meeting, at a time of extremely bad conditions in the region, to blame the PLO is something that is devoid of any constructive meaning or useful gesture. After all, Egypt does not lack means of pressure to lay down just and firm foundations for peace.

3. The strangest thing in the Egyptian-Israeli statements or, to be specific, statement is the part which speaks of measures agreed by Egypt and Israel to expand the scope of peace in the region. What is astonishing in the joint communique is the stipulation that "the two sides pledge that 1987 will be the year of Middle East peace negotiations and that both sides will dedicate that year, which has not arrived yet, to that objective." Somewhere in the communique they say that 1987 will be the year of peace.

It is not difficult to analyze these statements. The two sides agreed on an "international conference" for peace in the Middle East and agreed to form a committee to pave the way for such a conference. One can promptly say that Israel has its own concept of an international conference and there have been no statements to indicate that Israel has abandoned that concept, which consists mainly of the following:

A. Israel does not agree to any international conference attended by states which have no diplomatic relations with it. This condition concerns the USSR and the PRC, who are permanent members of the UN Security Council and have no diplomatic relations with Israel.
B. An international conference is no substitute for direct negotiations. The conference's task is to facilitate such negotiations.
C. If an international conference is held it should consist of an Israeli-Syrian committee, an Israeli-Lebanese committee, and an Israeli-Jordanian committee, which means that the big powers would only follow up and help without having the right to impose a view or interfere in anyway. Israel says that this formula fulfills its direct negotiations condition.
D. Israel rejects any preconditions for such a conference. [passage omitted]

As regards the joint communique's assertion that 1987 will be the year of peace, I have the following observations to make:

1. The U.S. policy always counts on the present not the future. If we go back a few years we will see that during President Ronald Reagan's first term of office the U.S. Administration turned its back on Egypt once the Camp David agreements had served their purpose. At that time the U.S. Administration spoke firmly of what it called "the Jordanian option" as the way to settle the Palestinian question. Al-Sadat then got very angry with Washington, his ally for only a few years. He expressed his sharp resentment of that policy through furious and raging articles which he suggested to some of the official press editors.

Despite this, the Egyptian-Israeli communique came out with the assertion that "the Egyptian-Israeli treaty commits the two countries jointly to the achievement of comprehensive peace in the region and the settlement of the Palestinian question." That in itself is strange indeed, but it becomes infinitely more so when we note that the people working in the Egyptian diplomatic field at present are more or less the same people who had witnessed the U.S. disregard for their government. The fact that Israel Radio had the following to say about Presidential Office Director Dr Usamah al-Baz does not excuse him. Israel radio said: "It seems that he is the one opposed to a meeting between Mubarak and Peres for reasons connected with Egypt's relations with the Arab states." Such a stand deserves appreciation, however.

2. Egypt's partner in this undertaking will soon be Likud leader Yitzhaq Shamir, who emphasizes that there will be no territorial concessions of any kind and that the Arab states have no alternative but to establish peace with Israel for the sake of peace.

Furthermore, President Husni Mubarak had time and again refused to meet with Menachem Begin, the former leader of Likud which is now led by Shamir and which was in power when Israel invaded Lebanon, bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, announced the annexation of the Golan Heights, and declared unfied Jerusalem — east and west — as Israel's "eternal" capital.

3. According to Western diplomatic circles in Cairo, one of the reason for urgently holding the Mubarak-Peres meeting was that the Americans and Israelis felt that Mubarak would not meet with Shamir, not even months after he succeeds Peres next month.

After all this does anybody believe that 1987 will be the year of peace? I do not think so.

Czechoslovak Minister Arrives; Development Talks Start

JN181520 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1342 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA) — Iraqi-Czechoslovak talks began here today aimed at signing a protocol for technical cooperation and exchange of expertise in the field of development plans and programs between the two friendly countries.

Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning, headed the Iraqi side in the talks while Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, headed the Czechoslovak side. Janza expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral cooperation and noted the need to enhance it in the two countries' common interests.

A number of specialists in the field of planning from both countries participated in the talks. The Czechoslovak minister arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq. [passage omitted]

AL-QADISIYAH: No Shelling of Population Centers

JN181146 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces newspaper has declared that Iraq refuses to follow Iran's suit in shelling populated centers, and thus serve Tehran's evil objectives of mobilizing and misleading the Iranian people.

Al-Qadisiyah said in its editorial today that now the Iranian people have realized the dimensions of the warlike policies adhered to by the rulers of Iran, they are convinced of the need for peace and, more than ever before, are making a tangible daily demonstration of their support for Iraq's wise policy. The paper said the failure of Iran's rulers manifesting itself in the destruction of their war machine and a deteriorating economy, has led them to seek a way out of their crisis through shelling populated Iraqi centers or avoiding informing their people of the outcome of the war against Iraq.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Raids Khark Island

JN181845 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1830 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes struck again at Khark Island's western loading platform this evening to prevent the Iranian regime from repairing it. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said the Iraqi fighter planes, which scored direct and devastating hits on their targets at 2010 [1610 GMT] today, returned safely to base. He stressed this strike was carried out in implementation of Iraq's firm and legitimate right to deprive the Iranian regime of its oil resources being used for its evil hostile purposes against Iraq. He warned that the Iraqi Armed Forces will continue to be lying in wait for the Iranian regime until its rulers yield to the call of right and peace and until a final victory is achieved.

Communique No 2368

JN181708 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Communique No 2368 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which destroyed the despotic enemies' haughtiness, are determined to destroy their talons of evil and crime to cut off forever their cheap ambitions and sinister aims and finish off their spirit of barbarism and aggression. With the help of God and the wisdom of our leadership, we possess all the necessary means to achieve this honorable goal.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. During their activities in areas opposite their positions, the VII Army Corps heroes managed to seize the following weapons: a) seven light launchers; b) three medium-caliber machine guns; c) two 60-mm mortars; d) two Kalashnikov rifles; e) one Simonov rifle; f) one radio set; and g) one field telephone and a quantity of material and equipment. Our units in this sector also fired on enemy engineering works and destroyed two shovels [preceding world in English]. They also destroyed one medium-caliber machine gun, killing its men, one enemy tower, and four infantry positions.
2. Using artillery and other weapons, our formations in the I Army Corps northern sector opened concentrated and intensive fire on enemy areas opposite them, destroying one tubular launcher and one mortar team, killing two enemy soldiers, and destroying one 81-mm mortar, killing four of its crewmen.
3. Our units pounded enemy areas opposite them in the II Army Corps central sector, scoring accurate and effective hits. They destroyed one tank and set it on fire, burned two vehicles and killed two enemy soldiers, and destroyed two ammunition dumps and four infantry positions.
4. Our fighters in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan spotted and pounded a group of enemy soldiers, forcing it to flee. In other parts of this sector, our units succeeded in destroying three vehicles, one shovel, and one ammunition dump, killing two enemy soldiers.
5. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed, one ammunition dump was set ablaze, and one boat and two infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
6. One 106-mm cannon was destroyed and its crewmen killed, one vehicle loaded with personnel was damaged and its occupants killed, and two enemy soldiers were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.
7. One boat loaded with personnel was destroyed and its occupants killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.
8. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 September 1986

Mubarak To Visit Amman, Present Proposals

JN181153 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 18 Sep 86

Kuwait, 18 Sep (QNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will reportedly visit Jordan next week to submit to King Husayn two new versions of Palestinian autonomy. Quoting what it called well-informed sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* said in a report from Cairo the plans came up during the Alexandria summit between the Egyption president and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

The first option would provide for a UN-sponsored plebiscite in the occupied territories, in which the population would determine whether they would join in a confederation with Jordan, while retaining their Palestinian identity. Such an arrangement would have provisions for Israeli security and would limit the confederation to running internal affairs of the occupied lands.According to the newspaper, the autonomous government would have no army or internal security force.

The second option would provide for Israel to continue administering the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip with the Palestinians taking full charge of their internal affairs through elected local councils that may later develop into a mini-parliament of Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Al-Rifa'i Leaves For European Tour 18 Sep

JN181141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for Bonn this morning to meet with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Afterward, Al-Rifa'i will head for London on a visit lasting several days after which he will visit Paris. Seeing the prime minister off at Queen Alia International Airport were the deputy prime minister, the minister of state for parliamentary affairs, the interior minister, the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, the information minister, and the ambassadors of the FRG, the United Kingdom, and the French Republic.

Meeting Held

JN190809 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Amman, Bonn *(Sawt Al-Sha'b*, agencies) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn yesterday.

FRG sources said that al-Rifa'i and Chancellor Kohl discussed developments in the Middle East, international issues, and cooperation between the two countries. News agencies have cited an official FRG source as saying that the talks are part of regular consultations between Jordanian and FRG officials and that Bonn supports the well-considered, positive policy the Jordanian Government is adopting, particularly in relation to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Al-Rifa'i left Amman for Bonn yesterday morning on a brief visit, after which he will pay a visit to London for several days. Al-Rifa'i will then visit Paris to meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jadques Chirac. [passage omitted]

AL-RA'Y on Al-Rifa'i Remarks to Press

JN180935 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Explanation of a Principled Stand"]

[Text] Before Peres left on his current visit to Washington, the Israeli propaganda organs were eager to note that one of the most prominent aims of this visit is to call on the U.S. Administration to exert pressures on Jordan to join the so-called peace process in the region.

What calls for satisfaction is that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i foiled this aim by reiterating at his press meeting the day before yesterday that Jordan will not participate in separate negotiations or partial solutions. He also explained that Jordan will not take part in the preparatory committee formation Peres set as a precondition following the Alexandria summit in order to define the parties that would participate in the international conference and also the procedures of this conference. Needless to say, this stand has prevented Israel from dragging Jordan into the Camp David tent by way of that committee. Moreover, he has also foiled any scheme drawn up by Peres which aimsto make Arab parties a facade for the blackmail operation he wants to carry out against the Soviet Union and the PLO through such a committee.

It is also reassuring that Prime Minister al-Rifa'i asserted that Jordan had nothing to do with the Alexandria summit. This refutes the Israeli rumors which suggested that Jordan was consulted in advance regarding the communique issued following the summit.

Thirdly, the Jordanian assessment of that summit, through Prime Minister al-Rifa'i, prevented any speculation or unrealistic interpretations. Al-Rifa'i announced two clear conditions before the Alexandria summit could be regarded as a step on the road to peace: Frist, this summit must change the Israeli stand toward the Palestinians' right to self-determination; second, this summit must contribute to the convening of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council members as well as all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. In light of these two conditions and the Israeli stand toward them, it is easy for everyone to reach a correct assessment of that summit.

Prime Minister al-Rifa'i's explanations are a shield which protects Jordan from rumors, interpretations, and propagandist campaigns resulting from the recent developments in the region. Furthermore, these explanations increased confidence in the principled stand to which Jordan is committed and which is represented by the attempt to bring about a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace within the framework of an international conference,away from separate negotiations and partial solutions, and also away from yielding to any pressures regadless of their source.

Responds to Egyptian Paper's Criticism

JN191001 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
19 Sep 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: What are You Saying Cairo *Al-Akhbar*?]

[Text] Out of the pan-Arab, national, and moral commitment of this country, represented by its free press and by every one of its citizens, we tell the Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhbar* that no one in our country believed that any Arab or Egyptian wrote its editorial last Tuesday [16 September]. It may have been written by an Israeli writer making moves to normalize press relations. No Arab writer would highlight in an Arab paper the Israeli notion that the Arab no's were responsible for Arab disasters, that they are negative slogans prompted by personal interests. We would like to remind the paper that Jordan's no's as expressed by the leadership, government, and people of this country to separate negotiations, partial solutions, and Camp David is a courageous, honorable exercise of Jordan's pan-Arab commitment; that these no's are an expression of the entire Jordanian people and the Arab nation; that they are not impulsive reaction, and that they are not intended for personal benefits, but are based on pan-Arab political convictions and national and moral obligations that cannot be changed under pressure or by hints of economic assistance.

It is important for the government newspaper *Al-Akhbar* to understand that consultations between Amman and Cairo do not mean political subordination or jumping on the bandwagon of the Egyptian Government's press. It is also important for *Al-Akhbar* to know that Jordan is a cohesive entity which cannot be separated from or set against its press, that those who stand behind our free press are our people, morality, and pan-Arabism, and that insinuations against those who stand behind us is a form of deviation because they are most noble and courageous, and their voices cannot be drowned out by the voice of the enemy.

We also want to tell *Al-Akhbar* that our press is not programmed, that we have no journalists who try to cling to their positions through flattery and by insulting the nation and other Arab papers. Therefore, at no time has any Jordanian paper discredited any Egyptian paper even during the worst periods because we have originality, pan-Arab awareness, and moral obligations — all of which are factors that make us respect the freedom of the press in all countries and which place us outside the trusteeship of those who imagine that they can threaten us with instigations, insults, and attempts to cast doubts on us.

We tell *Al-Akhbar* that our stand regarding the Alexandria summit is clear, correct, and firm. Again we say that this summit was an act of blackmail against Egypt as shown when this summit was held before the arbitral compromis on the Tabah issue was completed or crystallized, and by acceding to Peres' demand for an Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv before Israel withdraws from all Lebanese territory. This is reneging on Egypt's pledge following Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 when it announced that it was recalling its ambassador to Israel and that it would not send him back until Israel had completely withdrawn from Lebanon. The blackmail is also shown by the fact that Israel has not recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. As for Peres' verbal promise to accept an international conference, this was conditional and insubstantial, leading to the exclusion of the USSR and the PLO from this conference. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i did well when he announced at a news conference that Jordan will not participate in any Egyptian -Israeli committee to prepare for the conference because Israel aims to involve some Arab parties in the process of selection, which Jordan rejects.

We also tell *Al-Akhbar* that we continue to oppose reported statements by President Mubarak that the Arabs are placing obstacles in front of the peace process as they did with the Camp David agreements. We say: No, Mr President. Therefore, we did not pay homage to the Alexandria summit or sing its praises. We firmly refused to participate in deceiving the Arab masses by claiming that the three Egyptian conditions for holding the summit had been met, as *Al-Akhbar* did.

Many people ask whether *Al-Akhbar's* miserable campaign against some Jordanian papers is required for the process of normalization as a result of the Alexandria summit, especially since the programmed press is always subject to push-buttons, or whether it is mere nostalgia on the part of those who have become accustomed to the atmosphere of recriminations and propaganda campaigns.

Jordan, which rejects separate negotiations, partial solutions, and Camp David, as well as political and financial pressures, can well do without any theorizing or lecturing. It would befit *Al-Akhbar* to remain an Arab, Egyptian paper in terms of its writers, ideas, and editorials.

Al-Jumayyil Calls Attacks on French 'Cowardly'

NC181454 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has sent the following cable to French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac:

I strongly condemn the cowardly crime that led to the death of Colonel Goutierre in Beirut, as well as the attacks which have shed the blood of innocent Frenchmen. I denounce these dastardly acts, which seek to distort the image of Lebanon and its people and dissuade France from continuing its mission of peace here, and elsewhere in the world.

All the peoples of France and Lebanon are threatened by the blind wave of violence that serves no ethical goals. Therefore, I express the solidarity of Lebanon's people and government with the people and government of France. We also declare that ours is a common struggle for human freedom and dignity.

President al-Jumayyil has asked Faruq Abillama', the Lebanese ambassador in Paris, to offer condolences to the French Government in his name, and in that of the Lebanese people on the assassination of the French military attache.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami has requested that the acting director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry convey an expression of sympathy on his behalf to the French ambassador in Lebanon, Christian Graeff.

Kan'an on Kidnappings, Frenchman's Murder

NC181605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Meeting the press in Tripoli today, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, asserted that he will not allow any violation of the west Beirut security plan. He described security there as good in comparison to the past.

He announced that he had sent Colonel 'Ali Hammud to west Beirut to get in touch with key figures and prepare a meeting next Sunday and Monday to discuss with officials in charge of the banking sector the measures needed to put a stop to bank robberies. Kan'an believes that there is collaboration between the gunmen and the bank employees:

Commenting on the kidnappings in the areas under Syrian control, Kan'an said: Let it be known to all that we are here to assist the Lebanese security authorities. We are no substitute for the legitimate Lebanese authority, and we will not encroach on the mission of the internal security forces. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the situation in the western Al-Biqa', Kan'an said: Every citizen has the right to defend his soil. He described the Lahd army as synonymous with Israel, noting that any operation in the area was naturally meant against both.

Kan'an hoped the authorities would unmask those who had assasinated the French military attache. He did not exclude the possibility that Mosad and the Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] group were behind the assasination, because their interest lies in aggravating the situation.

Commenting on the problem of foreign hostages, he said: We have no interest in kidnappings; these are wrong and unacceptable. He also said that contact lines are fabricated and unjustified.

Second Group Claims Attache's Murder

NC190507 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] An Italian news agency was contacted last night by an anonymous person who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Revolutionary Brigades [Al-Alwiyah al-Thawriyah]. The caller threatened to transfer the bombing campaign from Paris to Italy. This is the second threat against Rome in 2 days. The agency cites the caller as saying: We have sent many messages to the French Government by our actions in France. The body of the French fascist diplomat in Beirut is our statement today. This incident demonstrates that we are without mercy in formulating our objectives. Precautionary measures will not protect Italian diplomats. We will not show any mercy to Italy or the Italians. The caller warned Italy against obeying the U.S. Administration's orders.

The agency notes that the caller sounded like the person who spoke yesterday on behalf of the Committee for Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners in Europe. The caller threatened to punish Italy.

French Embassy Refuses Visa to Deputy Speaker

NC190934 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] AFP has quoted sources at the French Embassy in Beirut as saying that the embassy has asked its employees to restrict their movements. The sources also stated that from now on employees will go to work in armored vehicles.

A memoral service will be held in Al-Yarzi tomorrow for Christian Goutierre, the French military attache assassinated in Al-Hazimiyah yesterday.

Meanwhile, the French Embassy today refused an entry visa to Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. Abu Fadil immediately went to see Prime Minister Rashid Karami to inform him of the matter and ask him to take it up with embassy officials.

Paris Bombing Suspect Gives Interview

NC181525 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Al-Qubayyat, Lebanon, Sept 18 (AFP) — A Lebanese leftist suspected of being responsible for Wednesday's bomb

attack at a Paris discount clothing store Thursday met the press in this town, located 136 kms (85 miles) north of Beirut.

Emile Ibrahim 'Abdallah, a member of the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction (FARL) who was named by two witnesses Thursday as one of the men who bombed the crowded Tati store, killing five people, was formally identified by an AFP correspondent, who had met him previously.

He is a brother of jailed Arab extremist Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, whose release has been sought by militants who have carried out six bomb attacks in the Paris area over the past 10 days, French police, whose said. [sentence as received]

The interview took place at his family home and Emile was surrounded by his other brothers, Joseph, Maurice, and Robert.

Two survivors of the Tati blast were shown mugshots of unnamed suspected terrorists, and picked out Emile 'Abdallah.

They also pointed out another FARL member, Salim al-Khuri, 31, as an accomplice. [passage omitted]

Organization Claims Responsibility for Paris Blast

NC182215 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In a telephone call to a Western news agency in Beirut, the Right and Liberty Organization [Munazzamat al-Haq Wa al-Hurriyah] has claimed responsibility for yesterday's explosion in Montparnasse in Paris, which left 5 people dead and 50 others injured.

LE FIGARO Prints Correction to Musawi Interview

PM181017 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Correction"]

[Text] An error was made in the presentation of the interview with Husayn Musawi by Francois Luizet, our special envoy in Lebanon on 12 September. Husayn Musawi is the leader of Islamic Amal. This Lebanese Shi'ite organization, which has close ties with Iran, has nothing to do with the Amal movement (the main political mouthpiece of the Shi'ite community in Lebanon) which is led by Nabih Birri, a lawyer and minister of justice. Unlike Islamic Amal, the Amal movement, whose moderation has constantly been demonstrated since the incidents with the French battalion of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] in Ma'rakah in August, supports UN Resolution 425, and UNIFIL's presence in the south. On the other hand Amal opposes the establishment of an Islamic republic which is advocated by the Islamic Amal movement.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Reagan's 'War on Arabs'

JN190704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Reagan Declares War on Arabs", *Al-Ba'th writes: President Reagan has dismissed the idea of* an international conference on peace in the Middle East unless it is restricted to the Arab side and it excludes the USSR. President Reagan also wants this conference to be a framework for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs without its resolutions being binding on Israel. Thus, this conference would be a Western noose around the Arab neck. But he has meant it to be a U.S. pledge binding both on himself and whoever succeeds him. It was for this reason that his approach was sealed in an official document signed by the United States and Israel.

Because the United States is not working toward a Middle East solution unsatisfactory to Israel, U.S. Presidential decree No 208 was issued, giving the U.S. Army wide powers in the Mediterranean. Accordingly, U.S. battleships headed for the Mediterranean on a blatantly provocative mission in terms of its aim and intent. The United States has further demonstrated its militarism by tying Western Europe to its war machine. When the U.S. aggression against Libya was placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, the United States began flexing its muscles to force the international community to bow to its will. President Reagan has suggested that he be the first speaker at the largest international organization, after he had officially committed himself to boycotting the United Nations if the world body denounced Israel and its aggression.

President Reagan had prepared for this by ordering the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from the United Nations, rejecting an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and moving U.S. battleships and aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean.

Paper Reports Al-Asad-Murphy Talks in Damascus

JN181613 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1425 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Sep (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i cited reliable Syrian sources today as* saying that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy told Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during an audience with him last week that Washington will not be able to do anything if there is an Israeli-Syrian war.

These sources added the Syrian president told Murphy to ask Washington not to interfere in a war with Israel. These sources went on to say an extreme state of alert was proclaimed in the Syrian Army and that new Syrian military units entered western Al-Biqa' to forestall any possible Israeli aggression on the Syrian forces located in Al-Biqa'.

Paper Comments on Israeli Interference in Lebanon

JN190640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Confronting Israel and Its Agents a Lebanese Patriotic Task", *Al-Thawrah* writes: The Zionist enemy and its agents are intensifying their attempts to destroy the security situation in Lebanon within the framework of a Zionist strategy to sabotage efforts at national reconciliation.

It has become common knowledge to all Lebanese now that every time they initiate a dialogue or try to come to an understanding among themselves, Israel moves its forces and its agents into the southto wreck the security situation, escalate tension, and commit hostile and provocative acts.

This fact, now known to everyone, should prompt all those dedicated to the integrity of Lebanon, its Arab character, and independence as well as its security and stability to live up to their national and pan-Arab responsibilities called for by this critical stage. The Lebanese ought also to arm themselves with awareness, alertness, and caution in order to stand up to Israeli scheming and to expose its agents, besiege them, and thwart their endeavors to destroy the security situation.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Lebanese Speaker Al-Husayni

JN181337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has expressed his great appreciation for the sincere fraternal efforts Syria is exerting under President Hafiz al-Asad for the sake of the Lebanese people and land so Lebanon may emerge from its tribulation safe and sound.

Received by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi this morning, Al-Husayni stressed the importance of consolidating and continuously bolstering fraternal relations between the twin countries, Syria and Lebanon, particularly on the parliamentary level. He also stressed the need for coordination between Syria and Lebanon on all issues of mutual concern, including their interestsand those of the Arab nation on all levels and in Arab and international parliamentary forums.

Al-Zu'bi reviewed current issues in the region, particularly in the Lebanese arena, and stands on them. He reiterated Syria's determination under President Hafiz al-Asad to continue persistent efforts for the sake of saving Lebanon from its tribulation so it can entrench its complete sovereignty over all Lebanon and rid itself once and for all of all Zionist aggression and its agents and also to achieve comprehensive security and full unity — of land, people, and institutions — on the basis of a national accord among all Lebanese groups so Lebanon may resume its role in serving Arab causes.

Joint Communique Issued With Hungary
JN171824 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Sep (SANA) — The following joint communique was issued in Damascus and Budapest today on the visit of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid to Syria 15-17 September 1986:

At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and SAR president, and his wife, President Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] Politburo, and his wife paid an official and cordial visit to the SAR at the head of a party and government delegation 15-17 September.

During the visit, President Losonczi laid a wreath on the unknown soldier's monument at Martyrs Cemetary, visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah where he saw the barbaric Israeli destruction of this city, and also visited some historical and cultural sites where he was warmly welcomed.

During the two presidents', talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere permeated by a spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding, the two presidents briefed each other on the domestic situation in their countries and on the goals the two countries aspire to acheive in the economic and social spheres. The two presidents reviewed the relations between the SAR and the Hungarian People's Republic and the possibilities and ways of promoting bilateral cooperation. They also exchanged views on international issues, particularly the Middle East issue.

The following participated in the talks on the Syrian side:

1. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

2. Dr Sulayman Qaddah, Ba'th Party regional command assistant secretary.

3. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister.

4. Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

5. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

6. Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh.

7. Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

8. Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud al-Kurdi.

9. Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs.

10. Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'Ullah al-Fattal.

11. 'Abd al-'Aziz Mashariqah, Syrian ambassador to Hungary.

The talks were attended on the Hungarian side by:

1. Vanitvan Horvath, secretary of the HNTRAL Committee.

2. Jeno Vancsa, agriculture and food minister and alternate head of the joint Hungarian-Syrian Government Committee for Economic Cooperation.

3. State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the government's information office.

4. Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy.

5. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Otto Herkner.

6. Lieutenant General Outy Fotjozsef Pacsek, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army.

7. Imre Szekacs, TESCO director general and alternate head of the Hungarian-Syrian Joint Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

8. (Zoltan Sibehi), ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SAR.

President Hafiz al-Asad told the Hungarian side of Syria's objectives in foreign policy and of the achievements and objectives in the economic, social, and cultural fields in the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth Ba'th Party Congress in Syria.

President Pal Losonczi told the Syrian side about construction currently under way in the Hungarain People's Republic in the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and about Hungary's objectives in foreign policy.

Upon reviewing bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between them is successfully developing in all fields and on the basis of reciprocal benefits. They also noted that the relationship between the Ba'th Party and the MSZMP enhances Syrian-Hungarian friendship and consolidates their joint struggle for social progress, adding they hope to promote relations between the two parties and countries in accordance with the agreements which were concluded.

The two sides affirmed that President Pal Losonczi's visit to Syria, as well as the existing high-level bilateral relations, helped bolster the bonds of friendship between the two countries and two peoples, opened new vistas, and created an appropriate atmosphere for promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, trade, technical, scientific, and cultural fields. During President Pal Losonczi's visit, the following agreements were signed:

1. A protocol for economic cooperation signed by the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee.

2. An executive program for a scientific and technical cooper ation agreement.

3. A protocol on trade for 1987-88.

4. A general agreement for cooperation in information.

5. A consular agreement.

6. An agreement on diploma equivalency.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the signed agreements will lead to promoting multifaceted Syrian-Hungarian relations.

The two presidents exchanged views on current international issues and expressed their anxiety over the exacerbation of tension in the international arena resulting from the policy of power and hegemony exercised by U.S. imperialism and colonialism, a policy seeking to escalate the arms race on earth and in outer space. They referred to the need to unify the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the world to halt the arms race and to prevent its escalation. They voiced their countries' support for Soviet initiatives concerning disarmament, the halting of nuclear tests, the nontrans-ferrence of the arms race to outer space, and the liquidation of all kinds of mass extermination weapons.

The two sides praised the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union and socialist bloc countries to continue East-West dialogue and entrech security in Europe and the world. They affirmed thatthe appeal made by Warsaw Pact memebrs in Budapest in June to NATO members to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe is considered a general initiative whose implementation can help consolidate peace and security in Europe.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi agreed that entrenching peace and security in Europe and bolstering trust constitute a factor for establishing peace in the entire world. They also expressed the firm conviction that there is a close connection between security and peace in Europe and security and peace in the Middle East, which can only be achieved through a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute in accordance with UN resolutions.

The two presidents gave special attention to the dangerous and tense situation in the Middle East resulting from the continuation of Israel's occupation of Arab territories, its insistence on ignoring UN resolutions, and its denial of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, thus endangering security and peace in the region and the world.

Upon reviewing current developments in the region, the two presidents agreed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution can only be established on the basis of a complete, immediate, adn unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state in accordance with UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question.

The two sides affirmed their firm condemnation of the policy of partial and separate deals and solutions, as well as of all current attempts in the region, especially recent Israeli moves in some Arab countries, to generalize the course of Camp David, ignite inter-Arab differences, liquidate the Palestine question, and achieve U.S.-Israeli hegemony over the region. The two sides agreed such a policy cannot lead to just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East and exposes the region to the danger of a new explosion.

The two sides expressed support for resolutions of the Arab Fes summit, as well as for Soviet proposals on settling the situation in the Middle East and convening an international conference under UN supervision to be attended by UN Security Council permanent members and all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the occupied Syrian territory in the Golan. They condemned the Israeli occupation of this territory and described Israel's decision to annex the Golan as invalid and illegal and an aggression against the national sovereignty of an independent state, a blatant violation of UN resolutions, and a serious threat to security and peace in the region and the world.

The two sides saluted the struggle and courage of the Arab Syrian citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation in their confrontation with Israeli occupation forces. They strongly condemned the terroriam, brutal repression, and detention practiced by Israel against those citizens.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon and affirmed their condemnation of the continuation of the Israeli occupation of some areas of Lebanese territory, as well as Israel's interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. The two sides called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. The two sides affirmed that solving Lebanon's problems is possible only on the basis of maintaining Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty, as well as the safety of its territory. The Hungarian side expressed its appreciation for the sisterly help offered by Syria to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and to return tranquility and peace to its territory, as well as for the important role played by Syria in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

The two sides condemned the armed aggression against Libya carried out by the United States. They affirmed this aggression is a blatant violation of the UN Charter and international law and constitutes a serious threat to security and peace in the Mediterranean area and in the world.

The two sides strongly denounced threats of force, U.S. Military maneuvers, and all forms of muscleflexing which are taking place in the Mediterranean, as this is a threat to the sovereignty and independence of the Mediterranean states which reject the imperialist policy of hegemony.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi highly praised the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena and its positive contribution to safeguarding peace and easing international tension, as well as its efforts to find a fair international economic system. They noted the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit conference which convened in Harare.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with and support for the struggle to remove colonialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination in South Africa. They announced the need to immediately end the occupation of Namibia, to withdraw South African forces from its territory, and to hasten and implement UN resolutions to this effect.

The two sides reiterated their intention to continue efforts to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations to enable it to safeguard world peace, reinforce people's security, and strengthen international cooperation on the basis of adherence to the UN Charter.

The two sides affirmed that it is more necessary now than ever to further merge the efforts of all peoples to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries, developing countries, nonaligned countries, and all progressive and liberation forces in the entire world to establish relations among states based on complete equality of rights, on mutual respect, and on guaranteeing each people's right to determine their own development without foreign interference.

President Pal Losonczi and the accompanying Hungarian delegation were accorded a warm welcome permeated with the spirit of friendship and the cordial traditional relations between the two peoples. President Losonczi expressed his profound thanks for the hospitality he, his wife, and the accompanying delegation were accorded.

President Pal Losonczi addressed an invitation in his own name and on behalf of MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar to SAR President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife to pay an official and cordial visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accpeted with thanks.

'Overtures' To Yasir 'Arafat Reported

NC181800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency* reports that the Syrians are making overtures to Yasir 'Arafat. Citing politicians who recently returned from the Syrian capital, the agency says that renewed Syrian-Palestinian coordination came when [Syrian Vice President] Khaddam conferred with 'Arafat at the nonaligned summit in Harare. The meeting took place in the quarters of the Algerian delegation. Arranged by the Algerians, the 40-minute meeting was held at night and in complete secrecy.

During the session, an agreement was reached to set up a Palestinian-Syrian committee to formulate a joint working paper defining the basis for reconciliation. The Palestinians named Fatah Central Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas, Khalid al-Hasan, and Rafiq al-Natshah to the committee. The Syrian representatives are Muhammad Haydar and Badar Hasan, both members of the Ba'th Party national command, and intelligence officer Nadim 'Umran. The committee held its first meeting in Athens.

Peres on Rotation, Future Peace Efforts

TA181135 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Sep 86 p 9

[Report by 'Ofra Yeshu'a-lyth]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that during his term in office he has set standards of action and initiative which his successor will have to meet. If there are no such initiatives during Yitzhaq Shamir's tenure, the public will consider the second half of the national unity government's term as a failure.

The prime minister told *Ma'ariv* yesterday: "Certain standards have been established which will have to be met. It is impossible to maintain a government policy only by declarations. Action and facts are also necessary." Peres thinks that if this is not how things look then the public will be able to judge the differences in the performance.

However, the prime minister immediately added: "I hope this does not prove necessary. I hope things will continue exactly as before."

In his post as foreign minister Peres intends to intensify his meetings with foreign leaders, "because this is the job of the foreign minister."

Regarding the question of whether he will meet Jordanian leaders even in the face of opposition from his national unity government partners, Peres said that the issue of whom he is entitled to meet does not depend on the opinion of the prime minister, but rather on the government's guidelines.

Answering the question of how these guidelines are to be interpreted, Peres said: "Obviously, I will interpret them as I understand them. That is what I am sitting in the government for." Regarding recent criticism on his willingness to go to an international forum Peres said: "Every step we took has been criticized. There has been criticism regarding Tabah and the withdrawal from Lebanon, but despite this we implemented these things."

Peres believes that as vice prime minister he will also be responsible for the Israeli economy. "We worked very hard to bring inflation down, and we will not allow these achievements to be wasted." The prime minister confirmed that if inflation is doubled that will be a justified cause to disband the unity government.

Peres said that he was "extremely encouraged" by the reception he received during his short visit in the United States.

"The truth is that I was surprised by this reception, which was more than warm and friendly. I received the highest marks possible. Especially in the President's speech — nobody had ever before received such a speech. I was really embarrassed, I did not expect it. We also reached complete agreement in the economic and political fields. Everybody expressed the hope that they will be able to continue working with me in my new post."

Peres added: "We took over a government in terrible shape. But look how Israel is regarded in the world today."

The prime minister does not think there will be a meaningful development in the peace process in the last 4 weeks of his term in office.

Peres said that the idea of a "preparatory committee" which has been raised in the last 2 weeks is still a general idea. "There are a lot of possibilities that I have not detailed and which I don't intend to discuss publicly, because this should not start through public declarations. We are now in a stage of quiet diplomacy in order to prepare this, until we can reach some sort of understanding. Obviously this is difficult, because each side has its own priorities. However, we have overcome so many difficulties, and I hope we can overcome this problem as well."

The prime minister said that "the Jordanians need an international conference because of their situation in the Arab world and their relations with the Palestinians. However, these matters will be further examined."

Peres does not rule out the possibility of a stage in which the representatives of the sides will meet in separate rooms in one building, and that U.S. mediators will shuttle between the rooms with the various proposals. "We have done such things in the past," said the prime minister, who intends to deal with the issue of the preparatory committee in the future.

I asked him whether the Foreign Ministry will be more active than hitherto in making policy and in the peace contacts. The prime minister answered: "This depends on the character of the next foreign minister. At this point I am not dealing at all in planning political moves in the Foreign Ministry. I will start doing so when I arrive there."

Announces Support for UNIFIL

TA190522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister says he has decided to express support for the continued operation of the UN Force in Lebanon after consulting the intelligence community in Israel. In a talk with Israeli correspondents in the United States, Peres said if UNIFIL does not continue to operate, extremist Muslim forces will enter the area. Peres added that when he returns to Israel he will prepare a plan for the establishment of an international unit to fight terrorism and will submit it to several Western countries.

Sharon Meets Hungarian Counterpart on Trade

TA190735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon met with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and the two discussed increased trade between the two countries. The two ministers conferred in the framework of a meeting of industry and trade ministers from 80 countries participating in the GATT conference which is underway in Uruguay.

Military Denies Bombing Refugee Camp

TA181832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] An Israeli military source has categorically denied a report from Lebanon that Israeli planes today bombed a refugee camp near Sidon. There was no aerial activity of any kind in the area, the source said. Lebanese police said waves of Israeli warplanes attacked the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camp this afternoon.

ASL Aid To Increase Following Shi'ite Attacks

TA191039 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The defense minister has instructed the chief of staff to look for ways to assist the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the wake of the bloody attacks the Shi'ites have been waging against ASL troops in the last few days. Following deliberations in the IDF, it was decided that at this stage additional weapons would be handed over to the ASL which, even if it does not tip the scales dramatically, will further increase its military strength as well as provide significant moral support.

The deliberations came in the wake of concern expressed in senior circles within the defense establishment and the IDF about the negative effect the events of the last few days might have on the ASL. Eleven ASL soldiers have been killed this week and the IDF is concerned that this might affect the morale of General Lahd's troops. Defense sources pointed out that Shi'ites also serve in the ASL and although at this stage they are fighting alongside their Christian and Druze colleagues it is hard to assess how they may proceed if the fighting with the Shi'ite groups is exacerbated.

The IDF is closely following the development of Shi'ite activities in southern Lebanon, which has in the last few days taken the form of massive attacks against ASL positions. IDF sources point out that not only Hizballah men but also Amal fighters are taking part in these activities.

IDF Concern Over S. Lebanon Growing

TA191048 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Alex Fishman and Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpts] The defense establishment held a debate yesterday chaired by the defense minister to examine Israel's policy in the security zone in southern Lebanon in the wake of the recent escalation in the area and the Katyushas fired on the settlements along the confrontation line. Military sources said the possibility that Syrian intelligence is behind these attacks should not be dismissed. "We are now facing a moment of truth: Will Israel find itself inside or outside the security zone? If we do not take action now, Israel's entire perception of southern Lebanon might crumble down. Israel must demonstrate to all the powerful forces in Lebanon that it will not sit idly by in the face of the attempts to sabotage the security zone," the sources said.

The security zone has come under intermittent attacks by extremist Shi'ite groups in the last 2 weeks, which culminated two nights ago when some 75 Hizballah fighters attacked 2 positions of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. [passage omitted]

It seems that the Hizballah's offensive against the security zone is part of an ongoing process backed by the Syrians and the Iranians. It is a policy aimed at restoring the situation along the northern border to what it was prior to the Lebanon war, and expelling all the foreigners, including General Hagglund's UNIFIL troops. Some 76 ASL soldiers have been killed since Israel pulled out of Lebanon. General Antoine Lahd, the ASL commander, has said that despite the casualties sustained by his troops their morale has not dropped. [passage omitted]

Police Hand Over Material on Shin Bet Investigation

TA181527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The police inspector general has handed over the material on the investigation of the Shin Bet affair to the attorney general. The police handed over all the material without submitting recommendations. Our correspondent on police affairs, Shlomo Raz, reports that the material contains different versions, each with its own supporting arguments.

Thirty-nine people were investigated in the Shin Bet affair, including 30 Shin Bet members, and 5 ministers and Knesset members. Our correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the inspector general and the team members who investigated the affair brought with them 5 cardboard boxes, 3 files, and a final 43-page report.

The attorney general has said that he will reach a decision within a few weeks, and that this is perhaps the most difficult task ever to be tackled by an attorney general.

ALGERIA

Czechoslovakia's Gustav Husak Concludes Visit

Press Statement Issued

LD181645 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The press statement issued this evening on the visit to Algeria by Czechoslovak President Husak stressed that both sides set out the main directions for the intensification of their cooperation in all spheres based on long-term prospects, in keeping with the planned priorities and objectives of the development of the two countries.

It says that during the talks conducted between Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, both sides devoted special attention to the assessment of all areas of bilateral relations and exchanged views on internatonal issues of joint interest. They highly appreciated the fruitful relations that have developed between the National Liberation Front Party and the CPCZ, between the parliaments, governments and social organizations of both countries and agreed to strengthen and expand them further.

Both sides also voiced their satisfaction with the continuing development of economic, scientitic, technical, and cultural cooperation, which rests on a solid, stable and mutually balanced foundation. In this connection they confirmed the resolve to achieve its further marked expansion by way of making optimal use of all potential for mutual exchanges provided by both countries' national economies. For this purpose they set out main directions of intensifying cooperation in all areas with long-range prospects in keeping with the planned priorities and objectives of the development of their countries. They also stressed that the inter-governmental mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation plays an important role in increasing mutual economic exchanges.

The press statement goes on to say that when assessing the international situation, both sides evaluated the causes of its dangerous worsening both in the political and economic areas. Both sides are of the opinion that the emergent situation is the consequence of the continuing imperialist, colonialistic, neocolonialistic and expansionist policy, the arms race, the deepening of the crisis of international economic relations and the aggravation of the flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world. They noted that the persistence of this situation creates a danger for world peace, security and development. They voiced the conviction that an effective and enduring improvement in the international climate can only be achieved through creating a collective and general system of security, halting the arms race — especially the nuclear arms race — transforming and democratizing international relations, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, not interfering in internal affairs, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination, completing the process of decolonization and urgently tackling the economic problems of the developing countries.

The two sides stressed the link which exists between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean basin, and they reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the African people.

Going on to examine in this connection the situation in the northwest of the African Continent, the two sides — Algerian and Czechoslovak — expressed their concern at the continuing conflict in the Western Sahara. They consider that the OAU settlement plan ratified by the United Nations offers the appropriate framework for the peaceful political and definitive solution to this conflict. The two sides reaffirm their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Palestinian people, and call for the total and unconditional evacuation of all occupied Arab territories.

Both sides again expressed their distress and concern at the conflict which opposes Iraq and Iran, and at the development of this conflict, and launched an urgent appeal for an end to this conflict and for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of it.

Examining the development of the situation in Central America, the two sides reaffirmed their wish for respect of the choice of the political, economic, and social systems made by the people of that region, for noninterference in the internal affairs of those states, and for a settlement — by means of negotiation - of the existing problems.

Husak Departs; Agreements Signed

LD181655 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Late this morning after final political talks which were extended over both delegations, the Algerian head of state took leave of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Mr Gustav Husak, who left Algiers after a 3-day official visit, a visit during which he toured economic, social and cultural establishments. In a statement to the press, President Husak expressed his very great satisfaction at the results of his visit and at the talks he had had with Algerian officials, particularly with President Chadli Bendjedid. These talks, he stated, covered the whole range of bilateral questions, and international problems of joint interest. Quoting President Chadli Bendjedid's words during the talks, he stressed that the two countries should deepen their cooperation on a long-term basis on solid foundations.

It should be noted that several agreements were signed at the Ministry of Heavy Industry today in the framework of Algerian-Czechoslovak cooperation, agreements aimed at stepping up cooperation. These agreements relate essentially to projects adopted at the final session of the mixed Algerian-Czechoslovak commission. They concern the extension of two semolina mills by the [name indistinct] Saharan Semolina Mills, the building of a hand tool production unit, and the building of a ceramic tile production plant. These projects are to be financed in keeping with a credit agreement amoung to $200 million which exists between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Oueddei, Sudanese Official

LD181334 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received President Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Revolutionary Supreme Council and prime minister of the Transitional National Unity Government [GUNT], as well as the leaders of some Chadian detachments.

The leader of victory and defiance also received the ambassador of sisterly Sudan in the Great Jamahiriyah and asked him to convey a message. The brother leader also received Samual Aru, chairman of the Political Grouping for Southern sudan.

UN Asked To Circulate Nonaligned Declaration

NC190847 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Libyan permanent delegate to the United Nations sent two official memorandums to the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council yesterday. The memorandums contain the text of the declaration issued by the recent 8th Nonaligned Summit in Harare, condemning the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. The delegate requested the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council to circulate this declaration as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

JANA Cites Report on Improvement in Tunisian Ties

LD171045 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0945 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep (JANA) — Radio France International yesterday afternoon pointed out the improvement in Tunisian-Libyan relations. The radio said changes that have taken place in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry are part of Tunisia's efforts to improve its relations with the Great Jamahiriyah.

The radio added that with these changes at the head of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, Tunis has acted to end the crisis with the Great Jamahiriyah which was caused by the sacked prime minister Mohamed Mzali and his supporters, and has contributed to preparing the atmosphere for resuming bilateral relations with Libya.

'Victory' Over U.S. at UN General Assembly Claimed

LD181231 Tripoli JANA in English
0930 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 14, Shahr al-Fatih 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Great al-Jamahiriyah has scored last night a remarkable victory over the administration of the mad dog of Israel, Reagan, at United Nations when it was voted unanimously for adding another item on the agenda of the 41st session of U.N. General Assembly concerning the abortive U.S. aggression against Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan Arab delegation has put forward a note of clarification in this regard pointing out the African summit held in Addis Ababa, the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi and Harare summit held recently have all condemned this aggression launched against residential areas in Tripoli and Banghazi.

Likewise, they have condemned the economic sanctions adopted by U.S. Administration against Great Al-Jamahiriyah, representing compulsory economic measures taken for political ends. They have called for scrapping them forthwith. They have thereby displayed the solidarity of the Organization of African unity and the Nonalignment Movement with Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

The document distributed by Great Al-Jamahiriyah has also exposed U.S. aggressive orientations against the Libyan Arab people since Reagan assumed office in 1980, stressing that U.S. practices against small countries and peoples worldwide contravene the spirit and principles of U.N. Charter, apart from constituting a flagrant violation of the international law principles. The document also points out that the U.S.-Libyan Arab relations have witnessed a series of U.S. hostile practices since 1981 including acts of provocation, violation of airspace and territorial waters in addition to a direct armed aggression against civilian targets in the Libyan cities and shores.

The document adds that U.S. has habitually been conducting military manoeuvres under flimsy pretexts.

While condemning U.S. hostile acts against peoples worldwide, the document has stressed this aggressive course represents U.S. stupid foreign policy which runs counter to the aspirations of these peoples.

The document also condemns the frequent misuse of veto by USA to scrap any resolution condemning its aggressiveness, warning that U.N. charter makes USA doubly responsible for safeguarding world peace and security being one of the countries on the security Council entitled to veto.

Meanwhile, the U.S. representative saw himself all by himself repeating ad nauseam his government's flimsy allegations.

Undoubtedly, the world community will pass a verdict through the United Nations expressing once again the world indignation over and condemnation of U.S. aggression against Great Al-Jamahiriyah, thereby exposing U.S. disgraceful record.

JANA: U.S. Sounds 'War Drums' Over Daniloff

LD182339 Tripoli JANA in English
0822 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 14, Shahr al-Fatih 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — *REUTER* news agency quoted American Government officials as saying that the mad dog of Israel Reagan

was about to punish the Soviet Union for not responding to the American Administration's demand for the release of the American spy Nicholas Daniloff. The American official informed *REUTER* news agency that mad dog Reagan was now studying the various options for punitive action against the Soviet Union.

JANA international affairs editor commented on the American threat and said "it has become clear day by day without doubt that Reagan was nothing but a mad dog being prepared to push the whole world to the brink of third world war which will destroy the cosmos by his continuing confrontation with the Soviet Union's stands which call for peace. [no end quotes as received]

Jana international affairs editor added this new stance of the mad dog Reagan and his threats of reprisals against Moscow, which rejects his bullying and refuses to meet his demands. It comes as no surprise that a megalomaniac like Reagan cannot tell the difference between camera lights and rocket fire. Since he assumed power at the Black House he has not stopped the movement of military fleets from one place to another to terrorise people by a show of force and the silencing of any (?dissenting) voice and the silencing of any voice calling for freedom and happiness of mankind.

Jana editor stressed that these stances by a madman are not strange. A man who showed his lack of decency ruling a debate with his opposition in 1984 by saying he was prepared to anything so that America continues to be master of the world even if this was at the expense of the whole world, with it remaining the sole state in the world. He sent his strategic bombers to kill innocent children in their beds in Tripoli and Banghazi. It is he who now is actively killing the revolutionaries of South Africa in support of apartheid following his embargo on Nicaragua in support of the Somoza gangs which kill those longing for independence. After he bombed the villages and towns of Lebanon, he is today sounding the war drums in readiness to attack Moscow, the capital of peace using the episode of the American spy as a pretext to launch a war of destruction.

Jana international affairs editor added "Reagan is now threatening the Soviet Union with reprisals and the marching on the biggest capital of peace to confirm his hate for peace itself and prove that he is really a mad man blinded by the stick of Zionist Mosad so as to avoid committing a new sin as Nero did when he burnt Rome. He added saying that the drums of war that started to beat in the direction of Moscow calls upon us to alert the world's public opinion and the peace-loving forces to what mad dog Reagan is committing and to the need for a call towards an international action to prevent the whole world from falling into an abyss that will leave nothing.

MAURITANIA

PRC Delegation Begins Visit to Nouakchott

Led by Zheng Tuobin

LD160545 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] This afternoon a Chinese Government delegation led by the Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived in the capital. The delegation was met at the airport by a delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune N'Diaya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of equipment. [office as heard] [passage omitted]

Taya Receives Delegation

AB161820 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, this morning received in audience the Chinese delegation that arrived in our country yesterday led by Zheng Tuobin, the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The audience took place in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune N'Diaye, CMSN member and minister of equipment; [title as heard] Ahmed Yessa Ethmane Ould Sidi, minister of fisheries and maritime economy; our ambassador to Beijing, (Gadana Youssouf), and the PRC ambassador to Nouakchott, His Excellency [name indistinct] [passage indistinct]

N'Diaye, Tuobin Discuss Economics

LD170310 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune N'Diaye, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of equipment, signed this morning together with Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign and trade relations, the documents concerning the handing over of the friendship port to our country. Following the signing ceremony, the Chinese minister spoke, praising the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and hoping that the port would contribute to the development of the Mauritanian economy. Finally, the Chinese minister praised the efforts exerted by our country and what it had provided for the port. Then Lt Col Brahim Alione N'Diaye replied, saying he seized the opportunity to thank the Chinese delegation for its expertise and efforts in the implementation of this great achievement, and hailed Chinese-Mauritanian friendship. [passage omitted]

Port Inaugurated

LD190840 Nouakohott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] This morning, Colonel Maaouiya Ahmed Ould Sid Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, inaugurated the deep water port that was constructed by PRC in our country. The inauguration ceremonies were attended by the CMSN and government members, who are present in the capital, and the Chinese delegation headed by the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and the diplomatic missions accredited to our country, in addition to the Mauritanian-Chinese Friendship Society and numerous senior dignitaries. [passage omitted]

The friendship port, which was inaugurated today, cost 13 billion ouguiyas, supplied by PRC as a loan to our country to be paid off over 50 years with a 10-year grace period. Five hundred Mauritanian workers and 500 Chinese workers worked on this port.

Interior Minister States Position On 'Underground'

LD132143 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 13 Sep 86

["Text" of statement by Djamil Abdellahi, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and interior minister, to the national press "this evening" — read by announcer]

[Text] Citizens, some months ago a group of 20 misled persons, working secretely, sought to create an atmosphere of poisoned propaganda to undermine the values and foundations of our society, that is our national unity, by spreading hatred and confusion by way of all means at their disposal. Within that framework, in June 1986 the underground group drew up a document that contained forged information incompatible with the aspirations of our people and the higher interests of our country. The document, that was first distributed abroad, spread hatred and confusion.

The objective of the group was to divide our people and plant hatred and bad intentions among their ranks. The group demonstrated its desire to exploit the good intentions of honest and peaceful citizens. Thereby the group established an organizational base on which it relied in its activities.

The group had funds, and some of these funds have been seized. The group intended to practice violence in its activities, and to achieve that end the group held contacts abroad. These persons have now admitted the incidents and they will be referred to the courts in the near future.

The spread of freedoms and granting citizens such freedoms, constituted since 12 December 1984, continues to be an irrevocable decision for the state in dealing with its citizens, but through the strict protection of that choice against all attacks.

Let everyone know that justice will be established, God willing, and that criminals will always bear the consequences of that which they sow, whatever the circumstances. Force will continue to be the prerogative of the law so as to serve the interests of our people within the framework of a strong and respected state that guarantees the freedoms of citizens and works for the country's higher interests.

SUDAN

UN Office To Proceed With Food Airlift To South

JN191113 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 19 (SUNA) — The United Nations emergency operation office in Sudan in collaboration with the voluntary organizations is currently preparing for airlifting quantities of food an medical relief stuffs to the southern region.

The office information official said in a statement that despite the warning of Col. John Garang's movement to down any plane that enters the airspace of the south, the airlifting of food relief will continue for "we are convinced that it is a humanitarian mission" he said.

Security situation in the Equatoria administrative area is better now where efforts are being exerted for dispatching food stuffs to the area via Zaire, the official explained.

Al-Mahdi Speaks on Peace Efforts, Other Issues

JN181122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 18, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi last night reiterated his government's commitment to peaceful dialogue but maintained that SPLM rebels led by Col. Garang had resorted to attack unarmed civilians and instigated tribal conflicts.

In a symposium organized by the Ummah Party the prime minister cited the peaceful endeavours being exerted by the government to put an end to the civil war in the south Sudan.

Al-Mahdi touched on the current harsh conditions of living and the security issues saying that his government had inherited heavy burdens from the former transitional government of Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The government had succeeded to make available the agricultural inputs and stressed that the current agricultural season would be promising if the problem of pests could be combated, Al-Mahdi said before the symposium.

The premier branded the defunct regime of ousted president Numayri "cancer network" which could be able to dominate through its tributaries and underlinks all the government's institutions.

The premier noted that the attorney-general and bar association were delegated to work out new legislations in a bid to get rid of the defunct May regime of ousted Numayri "nightmare" laws.

Al-Mahdi stressed that Sudan's new history would be opened following the removal of the remnants of the defunct May regime.

The premier disclosed that he would confer today with the new nominees for the posts of regional governors but he did not reveal their names.

Speaking in the symposium, member of Politburo of the party 'Abd al-Rahman Nuqudallah lashed out at the Islamic National Front [INF], the main group of opposition in the parliament, and said it misabused mosques and some banks.

In an apparent purport to the INF, Nuqudallah warned that some political parties are trying to make sedition, instigate riots and impede the government efforts. He made it straight out that the Islamic National Front has "bad practices" but cautioned

that the Ummah Party which has the majority in parliament is capable of safeguarding the achievements of the masses and protecting democracy.

Views Foreign Policy, Southern War
JN161807 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept, 16 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today confirmed the privacy of Sudanese-Egyptian relations but said the former regime of ousted Numayri had exploited them for political propaganda.

Al-Mahdi in a statement before a conference for the Sudanese students in Egypt here today reiterated that his government had adopted a policy for liquidating the institutions of integration which had been created by the former regime.

These institutions will be replaced by new ones competent to serve the interests of the two peoples, the prime minister told the students.

The government will try to unravel the bottlenecks in production, alleviate burden of living and reconsider channels of good distribution, he said.

He disclosed that his government will liquidate the banks which have worked in depleting the markets of necessary goods.

On the southern Sudanese civil war Al-Mahdi said the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Army SPLA are implementing foreign conspiracies against Sudan.

The continuing war in the south poses a danger to the democratic rule on which the people consensusly agreed, he added.

On foreign policy Al-Mahdi said his government has put into sound course the relations with the Soviet Union and sisterly Libya after [they had] been marred by the former regime. The government will maintain balanced relations with the two major world blocs.

Finally Al-Mahdi assured the students that his government will spare no efforts for the sake of solving the problems of the students.

U.S. Envoy Said To Welcome Mediation Offer on Libya
JN181511 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1442 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Sep (SUNA) — The U.S. ambassador in Khartoum has welcomed any efforts to end tension in relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the U.S. This came in a press statement today by State Council Vice Chairman Idris al-Banna following a meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum. Al-Banna said this welcome follows his offer of Sudanese mediation in this regard. Tension in Libyan-U.S. relations has become very serious recently after the United States twice carried out air raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Al-Banna said his talks with the ambassador dealt with bilateral relations. Al-Banna added the ambassador expressed his country's appreciation for democratic developments in Sudan and stressed the continuation of U.S. economic aid.

Al-Banna pointed out that he briefed the U.S. ambassador on Sudan's foreign policy, based on nonaligned principles and balanced relations with the big powers, and that this policy seeks peace and stability in the world and the region and in Sduan in particular. State Council member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abd Yasin also attended the meeting.

JANA Sees Al-Qadhdhafi Role in Radio SPLA Silence
LD181214 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1235 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Sep (JANA) — The Sudanese newspaper *Al-Siyasah* has reported that the radio of John Garang stopped broadcasting as from the day before yesterday.

The paper said in its issue of today that this was the result of efforts exerted by the brother leader [Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi] in the interest of the Sudanese people.

Sudanese popular circles have praised the leader of the revolution's efforts for the sake of unity and Sudanese cohesion.

The circles expressed their admiration for the leader of the revolution who stands firmly on the side of the Sudanese people, and highly praised his stands, affirming Sudan's love and admiration for him.

Official on Radio SPLA Shutdown
EA182211 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik, member of the head of states council, has said: It is meaningless to drag the Constituent Assembly into condemning John Garang. The downing of the aircraft was condemned by all parties at the time and such an attempt will turn our constitutional legislative organ into one dealing with reaction. He added: We expect a great (?contribution) from the Constituent Assembly regarding the issue of dialogue and peace, and not for it to wage a war of words with Garang because that will only help to widen the differences.

On repeated reports that Garang's radio has been stopped through Al-Qadhdhafi's mediation with Mengistu, he said: We msut not preempt the difficult task that Al-Qadhdhafi promised to undertake in the interests of peace in Sudan and strengthening understanding between us and neighboring Ethiopia. Dr Pacifico stressed that the government's first and last conviction is that there can be no victor in the war of the south and that the war cannot end without dialogue. His excellency expressed the hope that the emotional atmosphere which resulted from the regrettable incident of the downing of the aircraft will dissipate so that dialogue and cooperation for peace are resumed to end the tragedy of war in the south. On the appointment of governors of southern regions, Dr Pacifico explained that the available option

— without violating the constitution — is for the prime minister to appoint a president of the high executive council and governors of the three regions in accordance with the powers which the constitution confers on him.

Foreign Minister Notes 'Shift' in U.S. Relations
JN141042 Khartoum SUNA in English
1016 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text)0 Khartoum, Sept. 14, (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi said that the Sudanese-U.S. relations are currently witnessing a shift from the monotonous stage which had been overwhelming the relations before the break out of the popular uprising.

In press statements today Al-Hindi pointed that the Americans had received Sudan's new foreign orientations with great understanding after they realized that Sudan cannot side with it or against it.

Al-Hindi affirmed that tangible rapprochement is obviously noticed between Sudan and the European Economic Community EEC which he said started rendering aids in great quantities to Sudan.

Al-Mahdi Sends Congratulatory Cable to Mengistu
JN141645 Khartoum SUNA in English
1620 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 14 (SUNA) — The Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has dispatched a congratulatory cable to President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia on the occasion of the celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of ousting former Ethiopian emperor.

Interior Minister Denies Aggression Against Uganda
JN181754 Khartoum SUNA in English
1738 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 18 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn denied any aggressive activity from the Sudanese territories against Uganda.

Following his meeting with member of the Supreme Council Dr Pacifico Lado, Al-Husayn said in a press statements that Sudan is ready to discuss any proposals or measures with Uganda to maintain peace on their joint borders. Sudan was committed to the resolutions of the regional African summit held recently in Kenya which prevent any aggression activity from the territories of any country against another, Al-Husayn said. Concerning his visit to Uganda which will begin tomorrow, Al-Husayn said that the visit will discuss bilateral [words indistinct] to dispell the Ugandans' doubts on Sudan's stance towards them. It is to be recalled that the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has frequently accused Sudan of assisting the military troops opposing Museveni's government.

In his expected visit to Uganda, the interior minister will be accompanied by the chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, representative from the Foreign Ministry and a representative from the security organ.

Appeals for Refugee Assistance
JN141653 Khartoum SUNA in English
1616 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 14 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn today appealed to the world community to assist Sudan in harbouring refugees and said they created shortage in socio-economic services in eastern Sudan.

Al-Husayn, who is also the chairman of the National Council for Refugees Welfare, in a statement before a workshop on refugees warned against the negative effects ensued by the large number of refugees in eastern Sudan adding they created economic, social and security problems.

The workshop, which is organized by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with the Sudanese Refugee Commission, was held under the slogan of future of refugees in eastern Sudan.

Another official, however, said influx of refugees to the towns has created critical shortage in services in these towns. The workshops, which will last until Sep 18, are due to discuss several work papers covering refugees health, education, administration water supply and other development services. It is to be recalled that eastern Sudan is billeting about 800000 Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees.

AFP: Numayri Appearance on Egyptian TV Protested
NC131656 Paris AFP in English
1642 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 13 (AFP) — The Sudanese Government has made an official protest to the Egyptian Government over the screening of a television documentary showing deposed President Ja'far Numayri, who is living in exile in Egypt, officials said here on Saturday. Cairo was said to have apologised for the programme, which an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said had been broadcast due to a "technical fault." The showing of the film on Egyptian television coincided with a visit to Sudan by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — an arch-enemy of both Egypt and ex-president Numayri. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Presents Draft Budget
JN181805 Khartoum SUNA in English
1745 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 18 (SUNA) — Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Dr Bashir 'Umar has today presented before the Constitutent Assembly (parliament) the country's draft general and development budgets for the fiscal year 1986-87.

The total of the general expenditure for this year was put at 5 billion and 542 million pounds, including 3 billion and 616 million pounds for running expenditure and one billion and 380 millions for development while 25 million pounds and 520 millions were devoted respectively for investment and foreign debts services, the minister explained.

He added that the budget revenues are estimated at 2 billion and 683 million pounds pointing out that the expected deficit in the balance of payment has reached 608 million dollars. Debts during the current 1986 amounted to 418 [words indistinct] 208 million dollars of which would be paid, the minister asserted.

Describes Talks in Saudi Arabia
JN151904 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 15 SUNA — Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar, who returned here yesterday after a visit to Saudi Arabia described his talks with the Saudi Minister of Finance and Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl as fruitful and successful.

In a press statement here today 'Umar said that a joint group between the two countries was formed from bank officials business men and the private sector to review the issues which have been discussed by the two ministers particularly issues related to trade exchange between the two countries and that for their implementation within the few coming months.

The Sudanese-Saudi talks also touched on the combatting of smuggling between the two countries and the two sides agreed to exchange information about this issue between concerned bodies in the two countries.

The minister pointed that the Sudanese side had found great understanding from officials at the Saudi Finance Ministry and the Saudi Fund for Development explaining that the fund has pledged to back Sudan in all fields of investment.

In this regard the Saudi fund has adopted an initiative on inviting all Arab funds and financial institutions to a conference agreed to be held in Saudi Arabia next November to discuss the issue of backing Sudan in all fields particularly in the agricultural investment he said. He went on saying that his meetings with Saudi officials had affirmed that the government's new economic orientation has started returning the Arab investor's confidence on Sudan which had bitterly been damaged during the defunct regime.

The two sides have agreed to set up committees and technical work teams to follow up what had been reached during the visit he added. It is worth noting that during the visit the finance minister met with the Saudi crown prince and conveyed him a verbal message from Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Islamic Front Withdraws From Parliament Session
JN181127 Khartoum SUNA in English
1016 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, sept 18, (SUNA) — The Sudanese parliament yesterday ajourned its session for the second time due to the incomplete normal quorum after the withdrawal of the main opposition group, the Islamic National Front, (INF).

The INF's withdrawal was apparently in retaliation to a previous pull back by the government MP's from the assembly when an INF MP, Tuesday, presented a proposal to the assembly seeking condemnation of John Garang for the downing, 16 of last Aug., of a Sudan Airway passenger plane killing all sixty-three people on board. Yesterday the INF was provided with a chance to retaliate when the government MP's sought the session for discussing the budget statement.

It is to be recalled however that the assembly quorum as specified by the transitional constitution, is 133 members.

It is also to be noted that the two main parties forming the government have about 165 MP's in the constituent assembly which means the session could have been held even if the INF was to withdraw its 50 MP's from the session.

The majority block has to improve the performance of its members. said MP and Secretary General of the Sudanese Communist Party Ibrahim Nuqud. He argued that the INF, by introducing the issue of condemnation of SPLA leader John Garang, was intending to embarrass the government. "They are not seeking the condemnation itself" he asserted. The blame should not be laid on the INF since the session of yesterday could have been held had the government MP's been keen to attend the session, INF member and leader of the opposition group 'Ali 'Uthman M. Taha echoed. [passage indistinct]

Anya Nya-II Condemns Al-Qadhdhafi Praise for Garang
JN131817 Khartoum SUNA in English
1743 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, sept 13 (SUNA) — Member of the ANYA NYA-II politburo Moth Lowak has condemned the Libyan leader's describing John Garang as a revolutionist. In a statement to SUNA today Lowak pointed out that Garang does not fight for the sake of Sudan's independence as he claimed but for the sake of killing innocent people and for foreign interests and golas. If Col. Garang is realy a revoltutionist then why did he shoot down a civilian airliner, he asked.

Lowak called on Al-Qadhdhafi not to back terrorists like Garang. He pointed out that we know that Garang is not ready for dialogue because he is not free in making independent decisions and interprets why he is still indiscriminately killing innocent people [sentence as received] He urged Al-Qadhdhafi to work for convincing Garang to stop the civil war. Anya Nya-II is a military group backing the central government in its war against the rebel forces of Col. John Garang in southern Sudan.

Radio SPLA: Nation at 'Critical Turning Point'
EA141138 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Peace Could Still Have a Chance in Sudan"]

[Text] When Al-Sadiq finally came to the helm of political power in the country, only very few if any keen observers of the Sudanese political scene could make a bleak prognostication of Sudan's future fortunes. There was a general feeling of optimism that Sudan had made a turn for the better. That hope of stability and prosperity now seems to be quickly fading. In spite of the advent of another era of democracy has proved something of a riddle to external observers, but the Sudanese, who are familiar with the complexities of their problems, have never for one moment entertained the illusion that mere change of faces would solve their problems. [sentence as heard]

The belief that Sudan would finally heave itself up from the doldrums with the ascendency of Al-Sadiq was and had always been a myth revolving around Al-Sadiq himself. This [word indistinct] enlightened, reform minded Islamic politician and a pro-Western moderate, Al-Sadiq represented what many see as the ultimate political choice in a country with its peculiar ethnic, political, and religious kaleidoscope. With his credentials, the world has come to regard Al-Sadiq as the only political figure capable of steering the middle ground considered by some to be the stability and progress of Sudan.

Despite all the positive impressions Al-Sadiq has made on the outside world, the fact remains that Sudan's intractable problems have always defied solutions, even though Al-Sadiq's appearance at the center stage of Sudan's politics is by no means his first. He has been a prime minister once, but he failed to make any appreciable impact on the course of events.

The reason why the obstacles to solving the problems of the country appear so insurmountable certainly transcends personalities. Since the dawn of independence regimes have come and gone but the fundamental problems have persisted. These regimes had failed in their bid to tackle these problems, because they have failed to diagnose them correctly. Instead of admitting that the core of the problem is the present power structure which has traditionally excluded the majority of Sudanese from the political process, the successive minority clique regimes of Khartoum have sought without much success to treat a potentially terminal disease with pain killers. The armed rebellions that have erupted in Sudan since 1955 in protest at institutionalized inequality have never been given serious attention by the central government. Rather than contending with such a phenomenon as a manifestation of popular discontent that should be given appropriate political remedies, Khartoum have been responding at times with brutal military force and at others with shameless offers of posts and positions to those who have taken up arms against it as a result of legitimate grievances it has failed to address.

It is amazing that Al-Sadiq should come to power with the hope of seeking a stable government, but without having learned any useful political lessons from the past. The Sudanese masses, who have always acquiesced in the way others have been managing their affairs, have now chilled. They have acquired a level of consciousness which keeps telling them that something is seriously amiss with their country and that it is for them to act [as heard] it right. The popular struggle of the Sudanese people has gathered momentum and will be hard to keep in check. Khartoum's rulers should know that what they have seen is just the tip of the iceberg.

Al-Sadiq committed the great error of underrating the magnitude of the problems that would eventually face him when he assumed office. For one reason or another he assumed that if he could cruise to the premiership through the ballot box, the rest would be easy. He entertained the notion that his own personal image abroad would assure him of sufficient financial backing to ease Sudan out of the economic crisis. Meanwhile, he believed that he could cash in on his new era of democracy to persuade the SPLM/SPLA to abandon its struggle and join in the political process.

The international community has come to realize that as long as the present war continues it would always gobble up any funds handed to Khartoum as soon as they were made available. This has done little to boost the image and credibility of Khartoum. On the other hand, Khartoum's version of democracy has proved lacking in substance. In the course of struggle to oust Numayri, which for the SPLM/SPLA was to be a prelude to genuine change, Al-Sadiq came to be a sympathizer of the movement. However, when he himself took the reins of power he bitterly criticized the SPLM/SPLA for sticking to its guns. The prime minister charged that with the fall of Numayri the raison d'etre, that is to say the reason for SPLA's existence, had ceased and therefore the continuation of the movement's struggle was unwarranted and consequently deserving of condemnation.

His conclusion was obviously based on the wrong premise that Numayri's autocratic rule per se was the target of the war as a person [as heard] was merely the symbol of an obnoxious system of rule that has retarded the rise of the country which should have been a towering — political, as well as economic — giant in our part of the globe instead of the dwarf it now is. Numayri was just another link in the chain of the successive minority clique system the SPLM/SPLA has vowed to dismantle.

At the end of the transitional period Al-Sadiq was so obsessed with the desire to seize power, which he feared would slip from his grasp if he did not move quickly enough, that he altogether ignored the SPLA's call for the need to forge a national democratic consensus on the fundamental problems of sudan first and foremost.- This call was brushed aside and impartial elections in which the SPLM/SPLA understandably could not be a part were hastily arranged and completed. Predictably Al-Sadiq emerged victorious and began accusing the SPLA of being opposed to democracy.

The charge is certainly unfounded. The SPLM/SPLA cherishes democracy as much as anyone else, provided it is genuine democracy. The [word indistinct] of any [word indistinct] which purports to be a democracy should be gauged by its content rather than form. For the SPLM/SPLA democracy regardless of the label it carries, whether parliamentary, socialist, or otherwise, should

offer the broadest possible base for popular participation in the decision-making process. Sudan's political experience clearly indicates that neither in the past nor at present has the country had a (?phase) true democracy. under Numayri the Sudanese masses were forced to operate within a virtual 1-man dictatorship that had donned the cloak of democracy. The political process within the framework of Numayri, SSU or Sudanese Socialist Union, was a sham exercise in demcoracy, because, although that organization attracted large numbers of people into its ranks the real power really remained firmly vested in Numayri himself.

An incisive look at Al-Sadiq's much-acclaimed democracy will reval that it is also another mock experiment. Sudan's present parliamentary democracy almost defeats the very ideal of democracy, because it hinges on a couple of family-dominated organizations, which are political monopolies rather than political parties. The deliberate exclusion by the traditional parties of the trade unions and the rural forces from the political pocess in Sudan is an attempt to undermine the very democracy which the Ummah Party claims it is out to uphold and promote. When vital sectors of our community, who have the legitimate right to have a say in governing the country, are kept out of the political arena then we are making a mockery of democracy, especially when the trade unions and the other rural-based political organizations were the main driving forces behind the March/April popular uprising.

Sudan has now reached a critical turning point. The need for the forces of peace and progress to triumph decisively over the forces of war and stagnation as never been more urgent than it now is. The forces of the glorious March/April popular uprising, the SPLM/SPLA included, are now called upon to come even closer to one another in order to overcome the dangerous challenge posed by the minority clique regime of Khartoum in its unpatriotic and arrogant decision to halt the peace process. The Khartoum government has been contributing to the cause of peace solely by paying lip service, meanwhile carrying out hectic military preparations behind the scene.

The Koka Dam Declaration, which enjoys the wholehearted support and unflinching dedication of the overwhelming majority of Sudan's political forces, stands as the monumental achievement by all those who love peace, because it holds the key to what could be the first broad and comprehensive dialogue among the Sudanese people. To miss the golden chance of bringing the provisions of the Koka Declaration to fruition would be tantamount to an irretrievable loss and a fatal blow to Sudan.

It is now crystal clear that Al-Sadiq entangled himself in the Koka Dam peace process very much against his will, because he had hoped that his ability to create the impression that his system would be capable of negotiating with the SPLM/SPLA would bolster his chances of becoming prime minister. As soon as he had secured this position, he became actively engaged in putting hurdles before the proposed national constitutional conference instead of working to implement the Koka Dam provisions in order to realize the constitutional conference. The SPLM/SPLA demonstrated its keeness to help the conference by readily giving its approval to Al-Sadiq's linkage of cease-fire and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Al-Sadiq for his part appeared untouched by this encouraging spirit and he responded by trying to circumvent the Koka Dam Declaration by insisting that the SPLM/SPLA and the rest of the signatories to that declaration had not indicated what the substitute to the September Shariah laws of 1983 should be. The SPLM/SPLA's commitment to secularism in Sudan is unquestionable. Al-sadiq's desire to remove other obstacles to the national constitutional conference, such as the defence part, is only a loophole. For all his bellicose rhetoric, the SPLM/SPLA knows that Al-Sadiq cannot bite. We know this ture intentions and consequently we have pushed the carpet from under his feet by checking all his aggressive military maneuvers. Khartoum knows quite well that its besieged troops in war zone one will continue to wear down gradually. Meanwhile it looks on helplessly. Al-Sadiq will continue to shake his fist menacingly at us from Khartoum and make other threatening gestures, but the fact remains that there is very little he can do militarily to reverse the trend in his favor.

Al-Sadiq has veered considerably from the path of peace, but because peace is [more] precious than everything else, it can never be too late for him to move right back on track. This could be done by adhering strictly to both the letter and spirit of the Koka Dam Declaration. Neither Al-Sadiq nor other political groupings should be scared of the Koka Dam declaration as if it were a ghost. This document is not going to oust the present government overnight. All that it is intended to achieve is to lay the groundwork for a dialogue, which may or may not bear fruit.

People's Armed Forces Deter Attack on Kapoeta
JN181744 Khartoum SUNA in English
1735 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Juba (Sydan) Sept. 18 (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have deterred last Thursday an attack by the rebels of Col. John Garang on Kapoeta town, southern Sudan, and killed 63 of the outlaws and arrested others, the Military Governor of the Equatoria Region Gen Peter Sirilo said here today in a press release. The People's Armed Forces also captured some weapons from the outlaws and a huge quantity of ammunition, Sirilo said.

On the other hand leader of the popular militia at Kapoeta area said that the popular militia, in collaboration with the People's Armed Forces, were able to protect the area from rebels attacks. The militia had cleared the area from from the mines planted by the outlaws, he said adding that they could attack the camps of the outlaw in [word indistinct] area on the Sudanese-Kenyan borders. The militia had captured SAM-7 missiles from the rebels last June, he said.

Anya Nya-II Claims Blunting of SPLA Offensive
JN151811 Khartoum SUNA in English
1756 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 15, (SUNA) The rebel forces of Col. John Garang have launched an offensive against a camp of the, Anya Nya-II troops which are fighting along with the Armed Forces against rebels, a statement released here today by the Armed Forces General Command said. The statement added that the

Anya Nya-II troops - named friendly troops - have repulsed the attack inflicting heavy casualties on the aggressors. Citizens in the region are still chasing the fled rebels, the statement said. 120 Kalashnikov guns were seized by the Anya Nya forces, the statement added.

Radio SPLA Reports Recent Combat Operations

10 Government Troops Killed 5 Sep

EA161547 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] An SPLA task force composed of forces from Twik Twik,Tiger, and Hadid [Battalions] under command of Captain Peter Wesponyi shelled and raided Aryaks enemy garrison on 5 September 1986. Our correspondent in the area says that more than 10 enemy soldiers have been killed and many others wounded. The enemy soldiers suffered substantial material loss. [passage omitted]

Captured Excavator Destroyed

EA171507 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Two unidentified aircraft not belonging to the Sudan Air Force bombed and completely destroyed on 12th September, 1986, the CCI [French-owned construction company] Jonglei canal bucket-wheel excavator. It is to be recalled that SPLA forces overran the Sudan Army garrison that was guarding the bucket-wheel last March, capturing it undamaged. Since then the SPLA has been guarding the bucket-wheel because of the movement's awareness of the future need for the machine which has now been completely demolished.

A spokesman for the SPLA High Command has profoundly regretted the action which he described as an act of sheer vandalism. The spokesman said that the destruction of such an expensive [piece of] equipment which the Sudan and other concerned countries would need to complete the correct version [as heard] of the Jonglei canal in the near future was totally uncalled for. He added that Khartoum and its friends who owned the two aircraft must be held responsible and accountable for the wanton wrecking of the bucket-wheel excavator.

Forces Occupy Six Equatorian Areas

EA171732 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] SPLA forces have now occupied Tali, Amadi, Mundri, Rokon, Terakeka and Megiri areas of Equatoria. The SPLM-SPLA correspondentin western Equatoria said that citizens in the whole of Mundri area have accorded the SPLA a very cordial reception. An initial number of 100 recruits in the area have already joined the SPLA for military training and many more are expected to join. The movement's leadership has heartily welcomed the new recruits to the ranks of the rest of the freedom fighters in the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Defense Communique Announces Death in Air Accident

LD181243 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Tunisian National Defense Ministry has issued the following communique:

A squadron of three fighter planes took off yesterday from Sidi Ahmed Port at Bizerta for intercept and combat exercises within the framework of special on-the-spot training and the enhancement of vigilance. During the exercises, one of the three planes split from the squadron, having lost one wing which caused it to lose its balance and fall into the sea 100 meters west of Galite Island.

The other two planes continued to fly over the scene to help rescue workers pinpoint the spot where the plane went down.

Immediately following the accident, three Tunisian warships and helicopters moved to the scene. Divers from them managed to discover the remains of the plane and found that the pilot was killed.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Official Claims 6 Moroccans Killed in Raid

LD182246 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Minister has announced that a unit of the Saharan People's Army attacked two bases of the Morroccan occupying forces on Tuesday at Maira in the region of Safsiya. The unit ambushed a patrol in charge of checking (?tracks) within the wall. The Moroccan occupying forces sustained 6 dead and 17 injured as a result of these operations.

BURUNDI

CPC Delegation Arrives in Bujumbura

EA181244 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] An important delegation from the Chinese Communist Party [CPC] led by Jiang Jiangqing, deputy director of the party's International Relations Department, arrived in Bujumbura yesterday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of the Unity for National Progress Party [UPRONA]. [passage omitted] The aim of the visit is to reinforce the long-standing good relations that exist between the CPC and UPRONA. [passage omitted]

CAR

Government Reportedly Not To Renew Ties With Israel

AB181618 Paris AFP in French 1543 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bangui, 18 Sep (AFP) — The CAR "does not intend to establish diplomatic relations with Israel," it was said today in Bangui by a sources close to the Presidency of the Republic.

There are "no contacts under way in this regard between the CAR and the Israeli authorities and the CAR will continue to meet its commitments to countries which understand its problems," the same source explained.

"Our foreign policy is based on good relations with our neighbors and our particularly privileged ties with France because the understanding between the two countries is total," the source further said, adding that the CAR "appreciates the attitude of the Arab countries which have proved their trust in our economy by investing in the country."

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Arab funds, especially from the Kuwaiti development fund, will be provided for the construction of the Mbali hydroelectric dam (13 billion CFA francs — 1 CFA franc equals Fr0.02). The dam will help meet the increasing demand in electric power in the district of the CAR capital.

The CAR had been cited as one of the black African countries likely to resume diplomatic relations with Israel in the wake of the resumption of ties between Cameroon and Israel late in August.

GABON

Bongo Says No to Renewed Ties With Israel

AB181450 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] began its 2d day of its deliberations. Considering the importance of the speech made at the opening session by President El Hadj Omar Bongo, secretary general and founder of the PDG, we would like to come back to some aspects of his speech — Gabon's economic future, the call for diversification of the nation's resources in the face of international crisis, small and medium-sized enterprise, agriculture, and Israel. [passage omitted]

In the political field, the secretary general and founder of the PDG, El Hadj Omar Bongo, reiterated his adherence to the OAU and Nonaligned Movement resolutions concerning South Africa.

The second political issue concerned Israel. He reiterated Gabon's refusal to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel:

[Begin Bongo recording] Concerning Israel, I would like to tell you once again, comrade militants and participants in the congress, that Gabon has always respected its commitments. We are a member of the OAU. The OAU has taken certain measures including the breaking or suspension of our relations with Israel; and this is what we did. As long as the OAU does not say we are free to do so, Gabon will follow the commitment it took within the OAU. But that does not mean we will condemn those who have renewed relations with Israel; we will not condemn anybody. If that country is a friend we can go there; it does not bother me to go to any friendly country which has taken the sovereign decision to renew its relations with Israel. This is purely a sovereign matter.

But I would like to ask international journalists, and particularly French reporters, if they are in this hall, that they should stop saying: After such and such a country, it will be the turn of Gabon to renew its relations with Israel. I say, no and no! They should stop mentioning Gabon's name with countries which will resume their relations with Israel. Gabon will resume its relations within the framework of the process defined by the OAU. This should be quite clear to everybody. [applause] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Cabinet Hails 'Anti-Imperialist' Ties With DPRK

AB172110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Wednesday, 17 September 1986, under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso. [passage omitted] After having listened with great interest to the end-of-mission report by the comrade minister of equipment, who led the Burkinabe delegation to the conference on peace and demilitarization of the Korean peninsula in Pyongyang, the cabinet expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the revolutionary DPRK people toward the peaceful reunification and the independence of Korea as well as for the special attention paid to our delegation among hundreds of others. This, once again, testifies to the excellence of our anti-imperialist relations. [passage omitted]

GAMBIA

Jawara Says IPC Seeking Solution to Gulf War

AB171016 Dakar PANA in English 0954 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Banjul, 17 Sept (GINS/PANA) — Gambia's President Dawda Jawara has said the Islamic Peace Committee (IPC) will continue to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war now in its seventh year.

Jawara, who is the current chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee said there was no option open to the committee at the moment except to pursue opportunities for peace talks between the belligerents.

Concerning reports of fresh initiatives by the Nonaligned Movement to appoint a committee to mediate in the Gulf war, he said as chairman of the IPC, he would welcome any efforts from any quarter aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis.

On the Middle East question and relations with Israel, Jawara said The Gambia's position had not changed, as there was still a lot to be done to resolve the Palestinian question and the overall problem of the Middle East.

"As far as The Gambia is concerned we have to see a lot of movement towards a solution of the Middle East problem, particularly the problem of the Palestinians before we can reconsider our position as regards diplomatic relations with Israel," he said.

Concerning African states which have reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel, he said they were sovereign independent states and that they had a right to establish or break relations with any state.

GUINEA

France's Guy Penne Concludes Visit, Departs

AB181813 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] After a visit of less than 24 hours, French President Francois Metterrand's adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, Guy Penne, left our country this evening. Prior to his departure, Guy Penne granted our reporter, Almamy Barry, an interview in which he took stock of his brief visit.

[Begin Penne recording] The purpose of my visit was first to convey a fraternal message from the president of the French Republic to President Lansana Conte and also to prepare for the visit President Mitterrand will soon make to Guinea. One of the objectives of President Mitterrand during his 7-year tenure of office was to visit all the francophone African countries. Some countries including Guinea are still to be visited by the president. This is why within the framework of his trip to Lome to attend the France-Africa conference, he will come to Guinea, then go to Mali and Burkina Faso. Of course, during his official visit to Guinea, a number of issues will be discussed — that is issues concerning bilateral cooperation and those that might be of interest for the two heads of state when they meet. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ghanaian Group Arrives To Review Joint Agreements

AB181043 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Soon after the departure of the French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser, Guy Penne, a large Ghanaian delegation arrived in our country. The aim of its visit is to review all the agreements signed between Guinea and Ghana. Dr Don Arthur, PNDC secretary in charge of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation confirmed this to our reporter, Forang Camara.

[Begin Arthur recording in English followed by French translation] The aim of this mission is to deliver a personal message to the president of the Guinean Republic. My colleagues and I will also examine various issues with our Guinean counterparts such as maritime transport, the development of (?trade), and various aspects of cooperation. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Chief of Staff Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Threats'

AB182053 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Liberian military authorities have responded to the present threats made by the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, on his recent trip around Africa. Col al-Qadhdhafi called for the overthrow of all African governments that have reestablished relations with Israel, among them Liberia, accusing them of betraying what he called the African cause. Of

course, Liberia's Army is not exactly shaking in its shoes, as [word indistinct] this report cabled to the BBC by Isaac Mathews:

[Mathews] We are ready for any attempt by Col al-Qadhdhafi as it is our duty always to be prepared to protect and defend our country, Army Chief of Staff Henry Dubar said. There is no need to panic in the face of Col al-Qadhdhafi's threats, because the Liberian Armed Forces are on a 24-hour alert, ready to protect the lives and property of all individuals residing within the (?Liberian quarters).

General Dubar said the state of alert of the Liberian Army was not because of Col al-Qadhdhafi's threats but was primarily due to the political situation within the country. We don't want to be caught unawares again. When you make a mistake, you learn from it, he said, referring to the coup attempt of November 12, 1985. He did not take Col al-Qadhdhafi seriously, because he said: As professional men, when we want to do something like that, we do not make so much noise about it. But we cannot take Al-Qadhdhafi for granted.

Asked whether Liberia was capable of defending itself from an air attack, the chief of staff said the defense pact with the United States had been in force even before you and I were born, and that the pact meant that Liberia is protected by air, land, and sea by the United States. In the event of an external attack, he declared, we are able to defend ourselves until the American forces arrive.

In a message to President Samuel Doe, the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, described as courageous, Liberia's defense of the United States at the recent Nonalignment [as heard] Movement conference in Harare. [words indistinct] President Reagan noted, from your defense of the United States is in the best tradition of our two countries' friendly relations.

Kpoto Further Denies Johnson-Sirleaf Allegations

AB172228 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Senator Keikura Kpoto has described as cheap politics Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's allegation in a BBC broadcast yesterday that he had threatened her life. In an interview with BBC's "Network Africa", quoted by today's edition of the independent *Daily Observer* newspaper, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf also said she regarded the attack by a group of people on her home in [name indistinct area] as just round 1 of the implementation of Senator Kpoto's threat.

In his reaction during a press conference at his Capitol Hill office today, Senator Kpoto, who is also chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], said Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was merely using him, as chairman of the NDPL, to gain popularity at home and abroad. Senator Kpoto explained that when he heard about the planned demonstration of the so-called concerned women, he approached Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf's family, including her mother and brother, to warn Mrs Sirleaf against taking part in the demonstration. He said he did this because they were next-door neighbors and because according to him, it would not be in the interest of the nation [words indistinct], especially as the government had warned against it. He said after dissuading Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf against taking part in the demonstration, he also approached Mr Robert I.E. Bright to help disuade Mrs Kessely, Mrs Jackson Doe, and Mrs Kpoleh from taking part in the demonstration. Mr Kpoto said Mrs Sirleaf later appealed to him to talk to the president to let her travel abroad and rest from politics.

He, however, admitted telling Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf that she had a bad future and that she was impatient, adding the statement was made in good faith. He denied Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf's allegation that the attack on her home was masterminded by him.

LINA [*Liberian News Agency*] quoted the NDPL chairman as saying that he decided to dissuade Mrs Sirleaf from organizing the march because of his belief in peace, unity, and reconciliation. He said he told Mrs Sirleaf at the time that it would be a bad impression if she, who profeases the love of country and people, could be the cause of the death and destruction of properties of these very people.

Senator Kpoto then used the occasion to appeal to all Liberians not to encourage rumormongers and to stop making mountains out of mole hills. Senator Kpoto also called on Liberians to stop (?pulling and howling) and to heed President Samuel K. Doe's call for unity and reconciliation.

NIGERIA

SWAPO Leader Arrives, Urges Sanctions Against RSA

AB172240 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived in Lagos today at the start of a 4-day visit to Nigeria.

Speaking shortly on arrival, Mr Nujoma renewed his call on the international community to impose mandatory economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The SWAPO leader told correspondents at the Murtala Muhammed Airport that only mandatory economic sanctions would bring about justice in the apartheid enclave. He said he was in the country to brief President Ibrahim Babangida and the people of Nigeria on the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia. Mr Nujoma warned that no amount of killing would deter the Namibian people in their resolve to free themselves from white domination.

Government Ratifies Law of Sea Convention

AB162131 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
16 Sep 86

[Text] Nigeria has ratified the United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea. According to the *News Agency of Nigeria*, the country's instrument of ratification was received at the United Nations Secretariat, London. The convention deals with the use of the ocean regarding navigation and overflight, resource exploitation and exploration, conservation, pollution, fishing as well as shipping. It provides that activities on the seabed beyond national

jurisdiction will be controlled by an international seabed authority.

NATIONAL CONCORD Hails PANA Seminar

AB180944 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *National Concord* describes as a welcome development the recent seminar on the usage of *Pan-african News Agency* services. The paper sees the need to arrange, on a more frequent basis, such seminars, so that an eventual breakthrough may be reached from the deliberate disinformation being engineered by foreign news agencies about African events. The *Concord* calls on African countries to give maximum cooperation to PANA to enable it to transmit accurate and relevant information to the different parts of the continent.

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Fall Cited on Nonaligned Summit

AB172158 Dakar PANA in French 1615 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Dakar, 17 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA) — The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which took place from 1 to 7 September, was [words indistinct] a "summit of maturity," Senegalese Foreign MinisterIbrahima Fall said in Dakar.

Speaking at news conference on the outcome of this meeting, Mr Fall recalled that with 25 member-states at its formation 25 years ago, the movement today has 101 members and it continues to show proof of its homogeneity and "especially its unity," as all decisions are made unanimously.

Another proof of the maturity of the nonaligned, according to Ibrahima Fall, was the fact that "in spite of all the destabilizing currents that the movement is experiencing, it has been possible to maintain and strengthen its actions in the promotion of detente, decolonization, disarmament, and development."

The eighth nonaligned summit was also the "summit of maturation," since issues such as the choice of venue for the next meeting and actions concerning the Iran-Iraq war were left to the diligence of the heads of state and foreign ministers who will try hard to find solutions over the next 2 years.

The head of the Senegalese foreign ministry expressed satisfaction with decisions adopted by the eighth summit on African, world, and economic issues, stressing particularly the "political solidarity" which was demonstrated through the desire to attain a total liberation of Africa and the elimination of apartheid.

In this regard, he recalled the decision to reactivate the movement's fund for Namibia, and the setting up of a fund of southern Africa called A.F.R.I.C.A. (initials for: Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism, and Apartheid).

After recalling decisions made on the political and economic issues that were examined, the minister declared that "Senegal favors the application of the principle of the consensus," notably concerning the choice of venue for the next summit. "The fact that we did not settle this outright is a wise decision," added Mr Fall, stressing the need to "lay fallow" a decision which has not yet reached maturity.

Questioned on the criticisms made of certain countries by the summit, Ibrahima Fall stated that if some superpowers were criticized, it is because of their attitude toward apartheid, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and New Caledonia, adding that "no superpower was singled out in the criticism."

Mr Fall, who rejected the assertion that the Nonaligned Movement was adrift, emphasized that "nonalignment is not an equidistant line of conduct in relation to one or another superpower, but it happens that it must appreciate whether such and such an action falls in line with its principles and objectives,"

[words indistinct] Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the minister first of all gave the history of the various attempts at dialogue with the Pretoria regime, which all resulted in failures.

"Africans," he added, "are not against dialogue. They insist that the regime must engage in dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the black majority, release political detainees, accept the legalization of anti-apartheid organizations, and enter into frank dialogue with the nationalists." The Senegalese minister added that what is being considered at this level as (?opposition) between African countries, is only a question of the interpretation of dialogue.

Cabinet Approves Ambassadorial Appointments

AB162117 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Tuesday, 16 September at 0930 at the Republican Palace under the chairmanship of Head of State Abdou Diouf. [passage omitted] The cabinet made the following individual decisions: Ousmane Camara, Senegal's ambassador to Gabon, has also been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Senegal to Sao Tome and Principe with residence in Libreville. Alhaji Amadou Thiam, Senegal's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has been appointed, in addition to his functions, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Senegal to Somalia, with residence in Riyadh, to replace Moustapha Cisse, who has been given another appointment. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Rebels Claim Cuban-Piloted Plane Downed

AU181220 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 18 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said here Thursday its forces had shot down a Luanda government MiG fighter and captured its Cuban pilot.

A communique delivered to the *Agence France-Presse* bureau said the aircraft was shot down last Sunday, without saying where.

UNITA also denied reports that government forces had captured Munhango, birthplace of rebel leader Jonas Savimbi and an important base for the guerrillas in their actions in the north of the country.

The communique said there had been fighting in the southeast of the country, where the government forces, backed by Soviets and Cubans, "have launched one of their greatest offensives against the regions liberated by UNITA".

Castro Emphasizes Commitment to Troop Presence

MB181432 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Republic of Cuba, has reiterated his government's desire to support the Angolan people as long as apartheid continues in South Africa. Speaking to Cubans and Angolans during his recent working visit to Angola immediately after the Harare nonaligned summit, Castro stressed the importance of Cuban internationalist troops in our country as a deterrent in southern Africa. The Cuban head of State said that the elimination of apartheid is an indispensable prerequisite for the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. The southern African states know that if Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola before apartheid is dismantled, their independence, freedom, and sovereignty will be threatened, Castro stated. The Cuban president stressed that imperialism presented linkage [preceding word in English] as a solution to the Namibian question. We now present another linkage: Apartheid must be eliminated before Cuban troops are withdrawan from Angola.

Fidel Castro clearly stated this new position when referring to the proposed Angolan-Cuban plan on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence. The plan's first phase provides for a withdrawal of the Cuban contingent to parallel three. Once elections are held in Namibia, the Angolan and Cuban Governments would draw up a schedule for the gradual reduction of Cuban internationalists in Angola until Angolan border security was guaranteed. Despite its flexibility, the Angolan Government was forced to abandon this plan in view of Pretoria's lack of interest.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Reportedly Kill 80 Bandits in Jul-Aug

MB181749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] During July and August, the Mozambican Armed Forces killed 80 armed bandits in the Massinga, Morrumbene, Homoine, and Banda Districts in Inhambane Province. According to information from the military provincial command, our forces recovered some of the population's goods and captured 38 AKM rifles, a submachine gun, and a pistol.

District Head Claims 'Bandits' Enter From Malawi

MB190742 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Less than 2 weeks ago in Zambezia Province the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 19 armed bandits and injured 6 others in operations in Tengua and Chitambe in Milange District. Six other bandits were killed in Chitambe and their bodies abandoned inside Mozambique by other criminals who fled to (Mucocoro) region in Malawi. Captain Rufino Katumiala, Milange's administrator, announced a few days ago that the bandits who operate in that district enter Mozambican territory from Malawi. The administrator of Milange was speaking at a meeting he held with Tengua's residents.

SOUTH AFRICA

Magistrate Delays Boesak Hearing Until 28 Nov

MB191040 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1028 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Malmesbury Sept 19 SAPA — The hearing in the Malmesbury Magistrates Court in which the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, is facing charges of subversion, has been postponed to November 28 when the charges and the final trial date will be set.

Dr Boesak is facing eight charges of subversion in terms of the Internal Security Act, arising from speeches which he made in Cape Town on August 29 last year. The magistrate, Mr A.P. Dippenaar, said the delay in bringing the case to trial had been unsatisfactory, but added that it was neither the time nor the place for him to comment on the reasons for the delay.

Earlier Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC [senior counsel] who is appearing for Dr Boesak, said the charges should be withdrawn until the attorney-general had decided on the exact nature of the charges. Mr Dippenaar said that if he had not allowed the adjournment and the charges were withdrawn, it would have resulted in further inconvenience to Dr Boesak. This is because he would then possibly have been re-arrested at a later stage and would have had to go through the whole process again.

Mr Dippenaar granted the adjournment on condition that a final date for the trial be given, and that the charge sheet be produced

on November 28. The state had applied for the adjournment date to be December 8, but Mr Kentridge requested that the date be changed to November 28 because Dr Boesak was due to go on holiday on December 1.

Mr Dippenaar turned down an application by Mr Kentridge that Dr Boesak's bail of R20000 be uplifted, the conditions relaxed and he be released on his own recognisances. The magistrate said the bail had been set by another magistrate and there were no grounds on which to now change the conditions.

Police Deny Australian Charges of Spy Attempt

BK190757 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] South African police have denied that they approached an employee of the Australian Embassy in Pretoria to ask her to spy for them. The Australian ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robert Birch, last week made a formal protest to the government over the alleged approach. This report is from (Beatrice Hollier) in Johannesburg:

[Begin (Hollier) recording] Miss Vanessa Twine, a 23-year-old South African, said she was approached by a man who said he was from security. He asked her to prove her loyalty to her country by reporting confidential embassy information to him. She claimed he also approached her friend and threatened her with blackmail.

Miss Twine said she was convinced he was from the security police as he knew so much about her private life. However, the commissioner of police has now announced investigations have shown no member of the police was involved. He refused to say if the case could concern any other member of the government service. He said the police were conducting an exhaustive investigation into Miss Twine's allegation.

The Australian ambassador lodged a formal complaint with the South African Government a week ago, but an embassy spokesman said there had been no reply. [end recording]

Wife of UK Vice Consul General Disappears

MB190559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2129 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 18, SAPA — Police are searching nation-wide for the wife of the British vice-consul-general who disappeared "under mysterious circumstances" from central Johannesburg on Tuesday.

Mrs Patricia Mary Matthews, 55, of De Waal Street, Brackendowns, Alberton, fell about two weeks ago, breaking her elbow and cracking two ribs. She disappeared without trace on Tuesday afternoon when she went to withdraw money in Risik Street. She was to meet her husband, Mr S. Matthews, later that afternoon in front of the British Consulate from where they intended going home. She never turned up.

Her daughter, Joanne, 23, and her close friend, Mrs Betty Beer, tried without any success to trace her. "We phoned every hospital in the region, but our search was without success," said Mrs Beer today. Mrs Beer said Mrs Matthews cancelled an appointment with her on Tuesday morning, as Mrs Matthews wanted to go to town to choose a washing machine. She went by bus to a furniture shop in town and at about 2pm withdrew R200 from the Trust Bank.

Mrs Matthews, a market researcher and former primary school teacher, usually wears a heavy solid gold bracelet on her right wrist and was wearing a dress at the time of her disappearance. She was presumably carrying her identity document.

Pik Botha Replies to Genscher Comment on Mine Fire

MB190544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2147 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — The following is a reply from the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, following comments by the West German foreign minister, Dr Hans Dietrich Genscher, saying international experts with deep level mining experience might be able to propose improvements to prevent tragedies similar to the one which resulted in the death of 177 miners at the Kinross mine on Tuesday.

The text of the statement follows:

Dr Genscher is apparently not aware of the standards which exist in the South African mining industry. South African standards regarding safety regulations in the industry are internationally accepted as the highest standards practised.

Dr Genscher is not an expert in the field of mining technology. I invite him to South Africa to come and ascertain from experts in the mining industry how South African standards compare with German and international standards. He can bring the best German experts with him.

It is now time that the false allegations about South Africa be brought to light. I hope that Dr Genscher will accept my invitation.

Compensation for Mine Accident Victims Disputed

MB190604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2154 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Sept 18, SAPA — Compensation for the victims of mine accidents has become a major issue of dispute in the mining industry after the death of 177 miners in the Kinross mine disaster.

The Chamber of Mines today said in a statement that compensation paid to victims is non-racial and exceeds standards laid down by the International Labour Organisation. But the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) tonight rejected this, claiming that compensation for black mineworkers is discriminatory and inadequate.

The issue is likely to feature prominently on the union's special national executive committee meeting called to discuss the Kinross disaster tonight, a NUM spokesman, Mr Marcel Golding, said.

Compensation for "lower income groups" is based on a maximum of 75 per cent of their monthy wages earnings while "higher income employees" receive 60 per cent of their earnings, according to the Chamber statement.

This means that "compensation for workers in the lower earning bands amounts to a proportionately higher percentage of earnings than for workers in the higher earning bands," the Chamber said. [passage omitted]

Workers Stage Protest March at De Beers Mine

MB190726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2348 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 18 SAPA — About 300 workers today staged a protest march at the De Beers owned Finch Diamond Mine, about 120km from Kimberley, to demand that a senior office bearer of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) be given time off to attend the union's emergency executive meeting called to discuss the Kinross mine disaster.

A NUM spokesman, Mr Marcel Golding, said the workers were protesting at the alleged refusal of the mine's management to allow Mr Archie Luhlabo, a senior shaftsteward and NUM office bearer, leave to attend the meeting.

"When a national tragedy has hit the industry De Beers acts without compassion. De Beers clearly puts profits before workers and has shown no concern for the fate of the families of deceased miners," Mr Golding said.

Mr P. Leyden, a director of De Beers, said tonight senior management had given instructions for Mr Luhlabo to be released from work so he could attend. De Beers realised the importance of the Union's meeting and had agreed to give Mr Luhlabo time off to attend. He said the mine had initially refused permission because Mr Luhlabo had been absent from work frequently in recent weeks.

Miners Reportedly Planning To Disrupt Gold Industry

MB181739 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 1

[By Michael Morris]

[Text] South Africa's black gold miners claim to have a secret plan to damage Pretoria's economic bastion — the multibillion-rand bullion trade.

Mining unionists have told the [London] Television Channel 4 programme in a documentary titled "The Price of Gold" — to be screened tonight — that they want mines closed and are willing to lose their jobs in an assault on gold production, the country's economic Achilles' heel.

National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] president Mr James Motlatse warns that if the West fails to act decisively against apartheid by imposing sanctions on South Africa's gold trade, miners will implement a secret plan to achieve a similar result.

He says in the film that miners have devised a plan of action — "but I will not tell you what it is."

Asked if this amounted to "declaring war on the Government", Mr Motlatse said:

"The Government has declared war on us and we are going to retaliate."

Thames Television reporter Mr Julian Manyon — whose film explores the extent to which South Africa relies on gold to sustain modern apartheid and the reasons for the West's reluctance to use bullion trade as a weapon against Pretoria — said he had been given details of the miners' plan.

But he said he was not able to divulge them.

"I was told, but it was off the record," he said.

Mr Motlatse says in the film that international sanctions should start with gold because it is the backbone of the economy.

He goes on: "All these limited sanctions will do nothing for us. We want to see the mines close down, because we are getting nothing from the mines.

"We know about the risks. The workers are prepared to take them. There are many people who are unemployed and they are surviving, so we would survive too."

Among the risks in taking a union stand, the film suggests, is harassment and injury and the hands of police and mine officials.

Several cases are shown, and it is suggested that police acted to obstruct union activity.

Viewers are also shown miners' living and working conditions.

The Thames Television team spent three weeks in South Africa recently investigating the one area of South Africa's economy which, despite its vulnerability, the West has failed to consider as a target for sanctions.

Gold accounts for 50 percent of South Africa's foreign earnings, and more than 60 percent of the West's bullion comes from South African mines.

Union Denies Report

MB181555 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] has denied reports that miners plan to disrupt the country's gold trade. A report in the Johannesburg *Star* newspaper claims that NUM president James Motlatsi has vowed that miners have a plan to

bring South Africa's gold mine industry to its knees. Mr Motlatsi is alleged to have told a British television station that if the West fails to act decisively against apartheid by imposing sanctions, miners will implement a secret plan to achieve similar results. However, NUM spokesman Marcel Golding claims the union president has been misquoted:

[Begin Golding recording] I think what Mr Motlatsi said was that international economic pressure is important to pressurize the apartheid regime. I do not think Mr Motlatsi made any reference to the question of a secret plan. I think the journalist [words indistinct] to manufacture issues [words indistinct] to sensationalism. [end recording]

Further Reportage on 'Youth Camps'
MB181727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Roodewal (Orange Free State) Sept 18 SAPA — No further "reorientation" courses for former detainees were planned at present, the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, said today. He told newsmen taken to inspect a "reorientation camp" at Roodewal, about 70km east of Bloemfontein, that the current group of 46 was the last of a total of 167 to attend the 10-day course at various centres. However, he said the Department of Education and Training was determined to continue with the courses as part of its youth programmes. "If in future there are further groups of ex-detainees who desire to attend these courses, they will continue to be accommodated on a voluntary basis." He added that no other former detainees had so far volunteered to attend the course.

The department's director of community communications, Mr Jan Vermaak, said about six out of 13 youth centres countrywide had been used for courses attended by former detainees. The first camp had been run on August 20 near Rustenburg, and others had been held at Barkly West, Zeerust, Estcourt and Nelshoogte, between Barberton and Badplaas in the eastern Transvaal.

Mr de Beer said in a statement that the courses were an extension of the department's "normal programme of youth activities, which have been presented at these centres for a number of years." He found it regrettable that a "bona fide educational project has been made suspect by certain groups with obviously ulterior motives and that certain sectors of the press have given credence to these rumours and falsehoods."

He said the director of the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, Mr Neil Ross, and the Detainees Parents Support Committee were especially responsible for making insinuations and spreading rumours" about the camps.

"In at least two cases, the media distorted the facts and published untruths without making any effort at objectivity, undeterred by the facts that were at their disposal, and which had already been published elsewhere."

Mr de Beer said extensive use was made of experts from the private sector in the planning and presentation of the courses. The course content was limited to study methods, leadership, community development, vocational guidance and sport. "There is no question of secrecy, indoctrination, brainwashing or political persuasion in the courses."

No conditions were set for attendance and no one was forced to attend, he said. Those attending could withdraw from the course at any time. Minors were only allowed to take part with the written permission of their parents, as had happened in the case of the 46 pupils between the ages of 15 and 21 attending the camp at Roodewal. Participants and their parents were fully informed of the content of the course beforehand, he said.

"A number" of pupils who had left the course had later written to ask whether they could return and bring their friends, he added, while other feedback had been "uniformly positive." The "branding" of pupils in newspaper reports as police informers had led to the youths becoming targets of intimidation and persecution and was evidence of "the recklessness and irresponsibility of those trying to discredit the department."

Mr de Beer appealed to politicians, organisations and the media to "desist from misusing bona fide educational programmes for political leverage."

Journalists Visit Camp
MB181805 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Roodewal (Orange Free State) Sept 18 SAPA — Former detainees attending the government's "reorientation" camp at Roodewal in the Free State wear coloured track suits, sleep in bunk beds, learn self-management and are helped to "reconstruct their identities. Journalists and politicians taken round the camp, on a farm about 70km east of Bloemfontein, were allowed to speak briefly to the 46 pupils in their lecture room, a large, hangar-like corrugated iron structure. The journalists were also briefed on the courses given to the pupils by three private consultants.

Mr Louw du Toit, a psychologist and management consultant, said his four-day course concentrated on the role of the individual in society and tried to create an atmosphere of hope for the future. He tried to teach the children how to maintain families, to increase their confidence and he also tried to help them "reconstruct their identities." Questioned on this by Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on black education, Mr du Toit said this aspect of the course was aimed at building up the self-image of children who had been detained or who came from a disrupted community.

Mr Sedley Berger, another consultant, said being in prison was not a pleasant experience. "We want to help them regain their identity — they can lose it in that situation."

Mr Berger, of the Human Resources Institute, said the course was intended to "give disadvantaged people something of benefit and value ater being in detention." His role is to present a

two-day introduction to the course, dealing with self-management, goal-setting, personal strengths and weaknesses and inter-personal communications.

Mr Frikkie van Kraayenburg, an industrialist and head of two organisations, Alpha Training and Lead the Field Africa, said his four-day course dealt with specialised study skills such as speed reading, note-taking and study methods. This course had been taught to about 4000 black and white students at youth camps around the country in the last six years, he said.

All three consultants said they had not used black teachers in the course at Roodewal, although Mr van Kraayenburg and Mr du Toit said they had some black teachers on their staff.

The camp, nestling in a secluded valley close to Thaba Nchu and within sight of the sprawling township of Botshabelo, is a neat and compact unit with its own vegetable garden and fruit trees.

An old farmhouse serves as headquarters for the staff, while living quarters, dining room, toilets and other facilities for those attending the course are in neat, clean outhouses. The students sleep in a plain room in bunk beds equipped with blankets and cushions, but no sheets. Each bed has a trunk at its base and a small, half-length cupboard. Journalists were shown the dining roon, with a communal television set, a washroom with six showers, seven toilets, a latrine and 10 washbasins, and two sickbays.

In the lecture room, the students, wearing blue, orange and green tracksuits loaned to them by the department, were seated at desks in parties of about five or six. Journalists were able to study some of the notes they had been making, including a list headed: "What did the peoples want?" On the list were items such as "money to buy everything they want," "free, dynamic compulsory education," "equal rights and a share in the controls of wealth," libraries and houses. On a board was a diagram portraying a cycle with the words "relationships," "identity," and "confidence" as its three components.

Journalists were able to speak only briefly to the students before they were grouped on a stage to sing for the visitors. One song, with the lyrics "we are here for the people, we are family, we are one," was followed by a traditional African song.

Mr du Toit said the songs had been practised for a farewell concert the students were planning to put on tonight, their last night at the camp. They return home tomorrow and all planned to go back to school, according to DET [Department of Education and Training] officials. Some of the pupils told journalists they were happy at the camp and believed they had learned much. Others, questioned on how they had come to attend the camp, said they had come of their own free will, although some newsmen were told the students had been given the option of further detention or attendance. The visitors were whisked off by officials before further questions could be asked.

Visit of MP's Reported

MB190715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Roodewal (Orange Free State) Sept 18 SAPA — Politicians who visited the Roodewal "reorientation" camp outside Bloemfontein divided more or less along party lines in their comments, with National Party [NP] and Conservative Party [CP] members supportive and opposition members expressing reservations.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, said the involvement of the Department of Education and Training in the camps was a " massive mistake" and that he would press the department to dissociate itself from them.

His colleague, Mrs Helen Suzman, said after speaking to some of the former detainees she believed it was "highly likely" they had been coerced by prison authorities into attending the course under threat that they would be held for longer if they did not agree. She said it was "unwise" of the DET to become involved in the camps and that its involvement would not enhance the department's reputation in the townships.

However, the chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid, Mr Hendrik Tempel, who is also the National Party MP for Ermelo, said he had found no evidence "whatsoever" of coercion. He said he had been very impreased with the work done at the camp and considered it "a great pity that the whole programme has been brought under suspicion." He had spoken to two students who had told him they had learnt much in the course. He had gained the impression the students were very motivated and were eager to get back to their classes.

The NP MP for Roodepoort and chairman of the Standing Committee on National Education, Mr Roelf Meyer, said a "lot of unnecessary noise" had been made about the motives behind the camps. "It is clear to me it is not possible to change a person's political ideology in 10 days (the duration of the course,)" he said. Whites tended to judge the experiences of blacks from a white point of view. However, township life was so disrupted that courses such as that at Roodewal "could be of tremendous value" to the students attending. "I don't think we should look on all ex-detainees as terrorists or political activists." "The course had been conceived to try to help the students to "find themselves and to develop their own skills," he said. He added that he would like to see more such courses held, for former detainees as well as other children.

The national chairman of the ruling National People's Party in the House of Delegates, Mr Somaroo Pachai, said he was not happy that the students had been brought to the camp straight from detention. "If the camps are to be of any use at all they must first let the youths be released to the custody of their parents then given the choice to participate as free people." He was glad the camps for former detainees were at an end for the time being. Although he could not fault the content of the courses, he believed that "in between the normal programme, it is possible there could be some type of subtle influencing of young minds."

After speaking to some of the children, Mr Pachai said, he had found that some had complaints about food, which they found no different to that served in prison, and about restricted television viewing. "They are not free in the real sense. They can't move about freely, they have strict, regimented control." One student had told him he would not want to come back to the camp. "People of this age should be at school," he said. "I feel very hurtful to find them in such circumstances."

None of the students he had spoken to said he had been forced to attend the camp, but he thought the ex-detainees might have believed the camp was a means to get out of prison. "The whole thing is a symptom of the malady we are facing. We are scratching at the surface with camps like this. We must get down to the root cause, which is a free South Africa for all our people."

The Labour Party MP for Wentworth and chairman of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid, Mr Tommy Abrahams, said: "If anything was covered up, it was beyond my ability to detect." The children he had spoken to were highly motivated and one had said he had "found himself" at the camp. Another, a matric student, had said his only regret was having lost time at school. "I believe the intention (of the camps) was good," Mr Abrahams said, but it should have been given publicity from the start so that there was no suspicion.

Dr Frans van Staden, the CP MP for Koedoespoort, said he believed the facilities at the camp were satisfactory. From his knowledge of people, he was satisfied that no secret training of the students was being conducted at the camp and that no one was being trained as a "spy." He was happy with the training, he added.

Botha Sends Messages to Chilean, Greek Presidents

MB181344 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has telegraphically congratulated the president of Chile, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, on the 176th anniversary of Chilean independence, and expressed condolences to the Greek president, Mr Christof Sartzetakis, over the recent earthquakes in Greece.

Mr Botha's office in Pretoria today released the contents of a telex to Gen Pinochet which read: "On the occasion of the celebration of the 176th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chile, I have great pleasure in conveying to your excellency cordial congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as well as sincere good wishes for your excellency's health and happiness and for the prosperity of your country and people."

Mr Botha's telex to Mr Sartzetakis, president of Greece, read: "I have heard with sadness of the earthquakes which have struck the city of Kalamata and surrounding area on 13 and 15 September, causing many deaths and much destruction. As there are 100,000 South Africans of Greek descent in my country we feel a close affinity for Greece and on behalf of the people of South Africa I should like to convey to you, Mr President, and to the people of Greece, especially those who have been directly affected by the terrible earthquakes, our sincere condolences."

University Groups Meet With ANC in Zambia

MB181856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 18 SAPA — The visit to the University of Zambia was historic — the first official meeting between South African universities and an African university north of the Limpopo, the vice-chancellor of the university of Cape Town [UCT], Dr Stuart Saunders, said in Cape Town today. Dr Saunders said in a statement, after members of the university of the Western Cape and UCT arrived back in Cape Town, that discusions at the University of Zambia had given UCT delegates "useful insights into the challenges facing that insitution."

They had also held in-depth discussions with members of the executive committee and of the education department of the African National Congress over two days. "An indication of how important the ANC saw these discussions was the fact that the secretary-general, Mr A. Nzo, was present most of the time. The University of Cape Town's view that the educational crisis is embedded in the broader political crisis of the country was strengthened in the minds of the delegates as a result of these discussions," Dr Saunders said. Other issues discussed centred on the role of universities in society, the problems facing black students, the education crisis in the black schools, and other educational matters such as academic boycotts.

Discussions between the ANC and UCT delegates were very valuable and gave each group a clearer idea of their respective views. "Dialogue between South Africans is essential if we are to have peace and progress in South Africa, " said Dr Saunders. "Talking is the name of the game."

The UCT delegation consisted of Dr S.J. Saunders, vice-chancellor; Prof J. Leatt, acting deputy vice-chancellor; Prof G. Dall, dean of medicine; Mr J. File, planning officer; Associate Professor Ç. Villar-Vicencio; Mr M. Ramphele; Mr Glen Goosen, president of the SRC [Students Representative Council] Ms C. Sutherland, vice-president of the SRC and a third student, Mr C. Mzamane. Delegates from the Univerity of the Western Cape and some other academics also attended. They were Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of UWC; Professor Jaap du Rand, vice-rector of UWC, and Professor J. Reddy, vice-rector elect of UWC. Professor P. Mohanoe of the University of the North and Mr J. Samuels of the South African Councils for Higher Education, were also present.

Increased Soviet Influence in Angola Noted

MB190548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Tragedy of Angola"]

[Text] Flying north from the South African border, an air traveller would — during the latter part of a journey lasting as long

as that between Louis Botha and Jan Smuts Airports — fly over a land of devastation and terrible human suffering. A land where hundreds of people are being killed, many more maimed, where thousands are wandering around in search of shelter and watching their children starve on a landscape denuded of food.

This tragic land is Angola, and the victims — the dead and mutilated, the starving children — are innocent civilians caught up in a never-ending civil war.

Fighting for the liberation of their people are the soldiers of UNITA, a movement that today controls one-third of the total area of Angola and conducts military operations throughout the entire country with the exception of two small frontier areas.

UNITA took up arms against the MPLA 11 years ago after the MPLA had seized power in Angola without an election or any other democratic test of the people's will having been conducted. Ranged against UNITA are 90,000 troops controlled by the MPLA, 36,000 Cuban and other communist military personnel, and 6,000 SWAPO terrorists.

UNITA's fight for genuine independence for Angola is one aspect of the civil war. The other is the deep involvement in the war, and in Angola, of the Soviet Union. This involvement is most visible in the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops, who are acting as surrogates of the Soviet Union, and in the huge military arsenal provided by the East bloc — an arsenal that includes MiG jet fighters, modern tanks and surface-to-air missiles.

But the communist presence is also pervasive throughout the entire structure of life in Angola today, with tens of thousands of East bloc personnel working with, influencing, and indoctrinating the local population in areas ranging from communications and intelligence services to schools and hospitals.

Angola, to put it simply, is the spearhead of the Soviet empire's expansionism in southern Africa. It is in recognition of this fact that the Reagan administration in the United States is providing covert aid to UNITA, currently amounting to R37 million. American aid to UNITA was cut off in 1976 — at a critical stage in the civil war — when congress passed the Clark Amendment.

Last year the Clark Amendment was repealed. This week United States aid to UNITA was upheld by the House of Representatives by a 43 vote majority. While their government aids UNITA, American interests are exploiting Angolan oil, which last year provided the Marxist MPLA government with more than 90 per cent of its income. But, as oil prices fall and the prospects of a victory in the civil war recede, President Dos Santos is making overtures to the United States. Last month he invited President Reagan to visit Luanda.

But the real talking must be between President Dos Santos and Dr Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader. That, and the expulsion of alien troops, represents the only road to peace in troubled Angola.

Information Bureau Releases 19 Sep Unrest Report

MB190841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am on Sept 18 to 6am on Sept 19:

"The number of unrest-related incidents decreased countrywide. Most of these, seven in total, were reported on the west Rand. This included three incidents of stonethrowing.

"One incident each was reported in three other police divisions.

"In the eastern Province, where no incident was reported the previous day, one incident of stonethrowing at a private home was reported during the past 24 hours."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Economic Conference

"In principle it is no bad thing that President Botha should call the country's business leaders together for another economic conference. The title 'Forward with Confidence' pinpoints a crucial need," says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 September. The editorial says that most businessmen will approach the meeting in a mood of "extreme wariness" since they remember President Botha's motives in previous conferences. "Apart from enlisting the development expertise and resources of the private sector, he wanted to co-opt it politically behind 'total strategy'." *The Star* believes that this approach will not work again. "Since 1981 businessmen have moved strongly into the political arena, often far ahead of official policy. They have had precious little encouragement from Mr Botha. Indeed, in recent times, he has treated concerned emissaries from the business sector with brusque disregard. If the Pretoria conference is to be productive he must be prepared to listen as well as talk," says *The Star*.

'Khmer Rouge' Element in Townships

In his "My View" column on the same page Allister Sparks says that "some underground operators are now acting beyond the control of the ANC leadership." He says the ANC officials are concerned about what is going to happen in South Africa. Even though the ANC disapproves of the " 'necklace' " killings it is "powerless to stop them because of the depth of bitterness caused by the security forces in the townships." Sparks believes that a "Khmer Rouge element is emerging in the black townships of South Africa that is beyond anyone's control, an element so brutalised that it now seeks only to kill and burn in blind revenge." Sparks also believes that the authorities seem "blind to what has caused it or what it portends. Mindlessly they even try to turn it to political advantage, using it to label the ANC leaders as monsters and so discredit the businessmen and others who have met them and report otherwise. It is a result of a grotesque misreading of what is happening in our society," says Sparks. The government believes that the unrest of the past 2 years is the work of Moscow-controlled agitators, "who are

infiltrating the country from outside and stirring up trouble by exploiting a few local grievances and intimidating the mass of the people," and as it tries to stamp out the infiltrators it is "succeeding only in brutalising the black community on a mass scale."

Sanctions Disunity

The inability of the EC to agree on a basic sanctions package provides evidence that the "battle to impose them will be a long and arduous one," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 17 September. "Some unity among the Europeans is critical if sanctions are to mean anything. It would be totally pointless for one or two European nations to apply sanctions unilaterally — except as a salve to their own consciences." The editorial refers to Denmark which has imposed a ban on South African coal and says that this will only put its own power-generating industries "at a comparative disadvantage to those of other European countries which still buy lower-priced SA coal." The editorial also cautions that disunity in Europe will not necessarily be duplicated in the United States, "which has different political parameters and greater messianic zeal." However, disunity in Europe will "cause people to stand back and reassess an approach which has been pushed by the radical pro-sanctions lobby with little concern for the consequences." *Business Day* says that "fear of imminent disaster has now receded. The strengthening of the rand in the last few days, surely, must reflect this."

Overregulation in RSA

On the same page, *Business Day* "adapts" a paper delivered by Dr Ben Vosloo, managing director of the Small Business Development Corporation, to the SA Institute of Librarianship and Information Science. Vosloo believes that political reform ultimately affects the survival of the private enterprise system as a whole since capitalism in SA is now associated with all forms of apartheid. Restrictions on the mobility of labor is perceived as exploitation of the workers "within a system of so-called 'monopoly capitalism,' " a lack of business confidence reduces productive job-generating potential, and a weakening rand worsens the inflation situation. Vosloo says that it is clear that business has "clear and rational reasons for pressing for greater political reform." However, businessmen are faced with "a plethora of regulations" affecting among others things: incorporation, licensing, the raising of capital, and tax returns. Vosloo says "in short, we are an over-regulated society." "The free enterprise system will only survive in this country if self-help and individualism are allowed to flourish."

CITIZEN on EC Bans

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 17 September comments on the EC sanctions list and says: "Although we are pleased that coal has escaped an embargo for the present, we deplore the rest of the package, consisting of a ban on new investment and embargoes on imports of steel and iron." *The Citizen* does not believe that any sanctions are justified and will only bring about serious problems. "We need investment to create new jobs, and 50,000 may lose their jobs in the iron and steel industries if embargoes on these products are effective." The editorial also says that each set of " 'limited' " sanctions leads to another and "each set is worse than its predecessor." *The Citizen* is concerned that countries that oppose sanctions on principle "tend to cave in under pressure." Britain opposed sanctions but "bowed once more to the pressure of the EC and the Commonwealth." However, South Africa is "preparing to defend itself against sanctions, as it did in the case of the arms and oil embargoes."

SOWETAN on Black Housing

"The Meadowlands-Mzimhlope hostel areas, which has again erupted into serious violence, is a weird patchwork of residential areas which are almost typical of black areas in other parts of the country," says Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 17 September in a page 4 editorial. "This Frankenstein patchwork of rundown homes reflects the system that has created them. Unless the entire thinking behind black housing changes, violence will recur." "People are forced to live like animals. When trouble erupts, as it inevitably will, we are accused of being uncivilised barbaric people. The government should scrap the Group Areas Act and other intolerable Acts if this experiment is not to be repeated," says *Sowetan.*

CAPE TIMES on 'Reabsorption' Camps

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 16 September says it is reassuring to learn from the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that "all minors admitted to the so-called reabsorption camps have written permission from their parents." "But that is as much as can be said for the government's response so far to the disclosure of the existence of such camps. The fact that they are linked to the detention without trial of children remains a most ominous aspect of their creation. Official denials that admission to the camps is a condition of release from detention do not carry much conviction. It seems unlikely that children would 'voluntarily' stay in them if the other option was simply to go home."

CAPE TIMES on Government Spending

"For a governing party said to be ready itself for a general election the Nationalists are amazingly free and easy with the taxpapers' money," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial says that the "longer the Botha administration continues in office the more bloated does the bureaucracy become." It points out that the Bureau for Information's salary bill is now R12 million a year for a staff of 400, and R1.5 million was spent on a pop song by the Bureau which "hardly suggested that tight controls and efficiency will be the hallmarks of its operations." *Cape Times* sasks why the public should have to "pay through the nose" to have the news kept away from them.

Revolutionaries Can Be Controlled

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 16 September says: "The campaigning and allegations against the government are emotional, uninformed, and mostly hypocritical. No recognition is given to the reforms which have been implemented so far." The editorial also says if the government gives into demands, then the ANC will come to power as a "Marxist one party government with consequences which will make Angola, Mozambique, and Katanga look like a picnic." The editorial points out that no demands are made of the ANC with its "terrorism, violence and murder." However, the paper says that the government and the security forces have shown in South-West Africa that the "belief that terrorism and revolutionary attempts are uncontrollable is a myth. Even if the

situation in South Africa is to become more difficult, the revolutionaries can also be driven back and neutralized."

'Uncertainty' in RSA

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 17 September says that "there is only one thing of which South Africans can be certain of in the present situation, and that is of uncertainty." The editorial says that the EC was only partially successful in punishing South Africa. They will however continue and when coal has been included in the sanctions package then new demands will be made. *Beeld* says that "the sooner the uncertainty in South Africa is accepted as a permanent feature the better." It believes that the country has a lot to be thankful for since the security situation has improved and the economic prospects are better than in previous years. The editorial says that it is now time that the outside world be told that it can do as it pleases.

Namibian Efforts Should Be Acknowledged

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 16 September says in the page 8 editorial: "The decision to either include or exclude SWA/Namibia in the punitive measures directed against South Africa by the international community has placed the international community before a moral test." *Die Republikein* points out that for many years, efforts have been made in Namibia to move away from discrimination. "If the international community wants to show South Africa what is appreciation for a move in the right direction, then it must say to South Africa: 'Do what Namibia has done and we will reach out a hand to you.' " The editorial says that Namibia is aware that it is becoming an "international conscience." The international community has the choice of acknowledging Namibia's efforts. "We expect cooperation," says *Die Republikein*.

STAR on Sanctions

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 September comments on the EC sanctions against South Africa and says that "if South Africans believe they have escaped lightly so far, there is nothing to be complacent about." The editorial says that in the present state of the economy the country cannot afford to lose any export markets. The paper does not believe that after the Brussels decision South Africa will be left alone. It is more likely that pressures will continue from Commonwealth and other strongly anti-apartheid countries. "With selective sanctions in place, a watershed has been crossed; the next round of the debate will be about how to strengthen them, and it could be even more intense." However, "one domestic side effect could be to rally more support for the right, not less," says the editorial.

SOWETAN Criticizes Ranchod Posting

On page 4 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 18 September Ameen Akhalwaya, editor of *Indicator*, writes an open letter to Professor Bradra Ranchod, South African Ambassador to the EC in Brussels, and says; "Could you explain how you can be good emough to represent the Nat Government yet not be allowed to be a member of the party?" and "if you are not good enough to join a party which, not to put too fine a point on it, appears to be generally lacking in intellect, isn't your posting to Brussels window-dressing?" Akhalwaya goes on to say: "I think you will agree that you will represent only the National Party Government, and perhaps one or two peripheral parties that enjoy little popular support." Ranchod will not be supporting among others, the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Conservative Party, the Reformed National Party nor the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, says Akhalwaya. He asks Ranchod a final question: "Why are you, a learned person, a man of intellect and wisdom, a man who will straddle the corridors of international power and be addressed as Your Excellency, not allowed to vote for your employer, the National Party?"

CITIZEN on Economic Conference

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 September says in a page 6 editorial it welcomes the state president's decision to call an economic conference of leading South Africans and members of the cabinet on 7 November. "A conference such as the State President envisages cannot openly deal with sanctions-busting, nor can it resolve the differences within the business community about what directions South Africa should take (something only the Government can decide). But the State President has emphasized that constitutional reform is virtually meaningless without concurrent socio-economic reform and upliftment. And it is on the latter aspect that the conference can make its greatest contribution by helping to set guidelines for the future."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic Conference

"Having twice been bitten in the last few years, the experienced observer of the South African scene should be shy of expecting too much from President Botha at the November 7 economic conference," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 18 September. *Business Day* points out that there is a "common misconception in official circles that having a clear economic policy is the same thing as intervening in the economy. But in the desperate search for some certainty in this country, what is needed more than anything is certainty concerning the limits of government intervention." "In the last two years, government's indecision and lack of direction in both the economic and political spheres has left South Africa rudderless and enfeebled." *Business Day*, however, feels that the private sector does not always know what is good for it. "It calls for intervention whenever its profits are threatened, and complains about intervention on the same grounds. But it wouldn't do so with such frequency if such calls never met with a response. Once it realizes that it must operate in a relatively uncontrolled environment, the private sector will perforce fall back on its own resources — to the greater benefit of the economy."

BUSINESS DAY on Closure of Schools

A page 8 editorial in *Business Day* comments on the closure of schools in Soweto and other townships and says: "The pupils who were turning up on Mondays and Tuesdays to plan their revolutionary activities for the rest of the week have lost a venue, but not an education. The staff who were transferred to other schools may have gained useful employment." "Governments which pretend to control everything must expect to be held responsible for everything, but in the end it is plain that local communities and pupils themselves bear some responsibility for their own education."

DIE VADERLAND: SWAPO Losing Battle

J.S. Liebenberg writes on page 11 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 September that SWAPO is losing the

battle in South-West Africa. Liebenberg believes that not only is SWAPO losing a military and a political battle, but also that it is losing the hearts and minds of the people. "There is no doubt that the armed forces are regarded as friend and protector of the population," says Liebenberg. He says that in the battle against SWAPO the armed forces show "two generally accepted principles as being misconceptions." The first is that time is on the side of the terrorist or guerrilla. The second is that the revolutionary forces always win. Liebenberg points out that the SWAPO forces have been reduced from "16,000 in 1966 to approximately 9,000 now." He emphasizes that in a revolutionary battle the loyalty of the population is the most important factor and the loyalty of the South-West Africans lies mostly with the Armed Forces since "they inform the armed forces on terrorist activities." "In military and political circles there is optimism that an acceptable and permanent dispensation can be worked out and that a good government will be the deathblow of SWAPO," says Liebenberg.

ZIMBABWE

Industrialists Tour Mozambique's Beira Harbor

MB181158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 18, SAPA — Zimbabwean industrialists this week inspected the facilities, at Beira, which at present handles less than 10 percent of Zimbabwe's world trade, and issued a cautious report on the shallow-water port.

A spokesman for the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries [CZI] urged local businessmen to play a bigger role in rehabilitating the facilities at Beira, which since the closure by Renamo sabotage of the Chicualacuala-Maputo railway line in August 1984 has been their country's only outlet to the sea independent of South Africa.

CZI members have been guarded about making any comments about the problems of finding alternative routes to South Africa, but a spokesman warned Zimbabwean businessmen to containerise their freight and "anticipate some delays" when using Beira.

The spokesman said in a statement the delegation "gained the impression that considerable rehabilitation still has to be done and predicted that by June next year the new container park would be completed.

"There is also a rehabilitation programme for cranes, and certain berths should be refurbished by April next year.

"It would be great if (Zimbabwean) industry could get involved in the development of Mozambique," said the spokesman, highlighting the need to revitalise the economy of the whole Beira corridor area, which is defended by over 5000 Zimbabwean troops.

CZI members have refused to discuss the effects of sanctions since their former president, Mr John Mkushe, was pilloried last year by saying they would cause the Zimbabwean economy to collapse within weeks. At its congress in July, the CZI declared "unequivocal support" for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Norwegian Prime Minister Calls on Mugabe

MB181705 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Norwegian prime minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his official residence today. Mrs Brundtland, who is the chairperson of the World Commission of Environment and Development, is in Zimbabwe attending the organization's sixth meeting.